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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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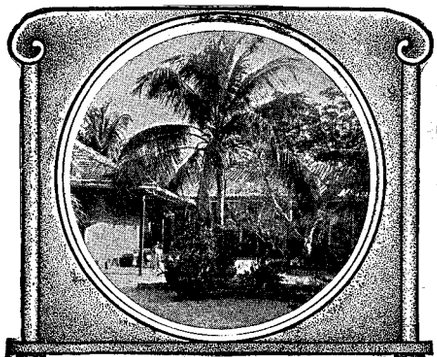

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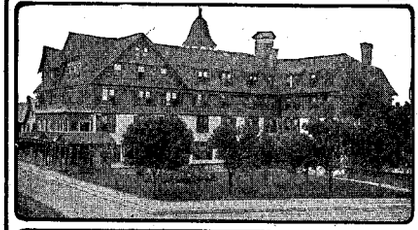

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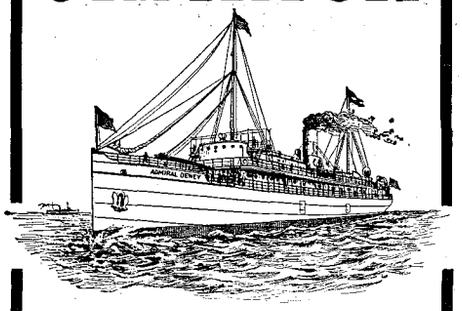

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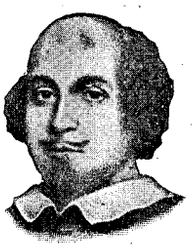

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE NEW YORK TUNNEL DISASTER?

As all the people of New England who come to New York City by rail, and a large fraction of those who come here from other parts of the country and from Canada, enter through the Park Avenue tunnel, the wreck last week by which seventeen persons lost their lives and two score were injured is a matter of widespread interest. The New York newspapers are especially concerned over the accident, and they do not hesitate to locate the blame for it. The engineer who ran his locomotive into the ill-fated train pleads that he did not see the signal lights on account of the thick smoke. The newspapers accept this plea, and remind the New York Central directors that their attention has been called to the smoke nuisance, and the adoption of electric traction in the tunnel has been urged for years, and they hold the officers and directors of the road responsible for the result of their failure to act. One of the most outspoken papers in New York is *The Journal;* one of the most conservative is *The Evening Post*. *The Journal* says:

"The owners of the New York Central Railroad are responsible for the deaths which occurred in the tunnel yesterday.

"Those deaths, or rather those murders, occurred because the owners of the New York Central would not spend the money necessary to make their road safe.

"They preferred present profits to the safety of the public, and they therefore took a cash consideration for the lives sacrificed in a needless disaster."

Says *The Evening Post:*

"Wherever the technical responsibility for yesterday's catastrophe in the tunnel maintained and operated by the New York Central may rest, there can be no doubt that the moral responsibility is borne wholly by the officials of the railroad to whom the continuance of this public nuisance is due."

About all the other papers in the city agree that if the road had been using electric traction in the tunnel the wreck victims would probably be alive to-day. Some of the papers that express this opinion are *The Tribune*, *The World*, *The Mail and Express*, *The Herald*, and *The Press*. *The Times*, a very conservative paper, says:

"The directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad . . . have done the best they could, and they have sedulously refrained from saying or doing anything which would lead the public to believe that they were honestly trying to do the best that could be done. The conditions existing in the tunnel have long and justly been the cause of public complaint, and a recent grand jury made them the subject of presentation. What have these gentlemen done or authorized others to do to warrant the belief that they cared what the public thought or the grand jury said?

"An accident similar to that of Wednesday last occurred in the tunnel between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets on the 20th of February, 1891. A 'wild-cat' shop-train, going from Forty-second Street to the Mott Haven yards, was stopped for some reason in the tunnel, and while thus stalled was run into and telescoped by the New Haven local train which followed it. Seven persons were killed and many injured. The inquest which followed was the most thorough technical inquiry of which there is record. It was a painstaking and extremely intelligent investigation, lasting many days, and resulted in a verdict that the engineer of the New Haven train failed to see the danger signals which should have caused him to stop his train because of the smoke and steam which filled the tunnel. The jury called for better ventilation of the tunnel, but no attempt at better ventilation has been made.

"The same thing has happened again from precisely the same cause. Should the jury in this instance make a similar recommendation as to tunnel ventilation, the disposition of the management would probably be to receive it in silence and ignore it as impracticable. This is not likely to be permitted. The directors of the road maintaining the tunnel nuisance have shown that they can not be trusted to do what intelligent self-interest should have prompted them to do long ago. Any further toleration of their indifference to the public comfort and the public safety will be rendered impossible by the fact that every officer of the new administration having jurisdiction in the matter will exhaust his powers to compel the immediate reform of the tunnel conditions. If they fail, the legislature will find itself under the necessity of effective action. The corporation is very powerful, but scarcely powerful enough to compel the people of New York to tolerate the continuance of the present tunnel conditions."

Radical Press on Anti-Anarchist Laws. — The radical papers deprecate strongly any legislation aimed at the Anarchists. *Free Society*, an Anarchist paper published in Chicago, declares that President Roosevelt's words on Anarchism in his message are "a pitiable exhibition of stupidity and ignorance," and the editor, who writes in a personal vein, goes on to say: "Instead of showing the least knowledge or discernment, it is simply a rehash of recent newspaper ravings during a time of panic. I had credited Roosevelt with some independence and intelligence; but I must admit that I was a victim of 'dope,' and committed the folly of giving credence to some current reports." The Missouri *Socialist* (St. Louis) thinks that any law against Anarchy may easily become a "most elaborate secret political spy system, which would be used against any political agitators who oppose the Administration"; and the Chicago *Public* (single-tax) says similarly:

"Confiding creatures alone imagine that federal laws against 'Anarchy' would be enforced only against men with knives, torches, pistols, and bombs. It is impossible to draft a law such as President Roosevelt proposes which could not be enforced against labor-union speakers and papers by a federal administra-

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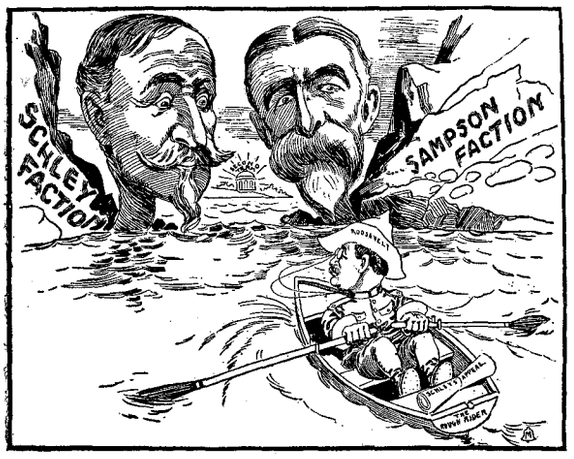
tion in sympathy with employers; against Democratic speakers and papers by a Republican Administration; or against Republican speakers and papers by a Democratic Administration. The dangers of centralization from Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations for the punishment of 'Anarchists,' a recommendation as vague as if it were for the punishment of 'bad men,' are too great to be invoked as lightly and thoughtlessly as the President advises."

THE PRESIDENT TO REVIEW THE SCHLEY CASE.

THE newspaper interest in the latest phase of the Schley controversy is noticeably languid. The report that the President will permit Rear-Admiral Schley to appeal to him from the decision of the court of inquiry is treated at some length in the news columns, but editorial comment on it is in many cases perfunctory, or lacking entirely. "It is difficult to understand," says the Boston *Herald*, "why the President should voluntarily



DANGEROUS NAVIGATION.
He must pass between Scylla and Charybdis.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

reopen the case, or what Admiral Schley should expect to gain by his so doing, unless the further agitation of the subject shall be regarded as a gain by him." Some of the Schley papers, however, are glad that the matter is to be taken up again, and are advising the President as to what his verdict should be. The Jacksonville *Times-Union* says: "If the President should decide in favor of Admiral Schley, the Sampson-Schley controversy would be ended. Public sentiment is almost unanimous in the belief that persistent and gross injustice has been done. The controversy will never be ended by a decision that outrages the almost unanimous verdict of public opinion." The Baltimore *Sun* observes similarly:

"If Mr. Roosevelt really desires to 'end the Schley controversy'—and to end it in a way which will satisfy the vast majority of the American people—he has only to disapprove the verdict which most of his fellow citizens have condemned. Justice for Admiral Schley is the demand of the people of all parties and of all sections. The President has a great opportunity to promote the interests of the navy, to serve the cause of justice, and to respect the wishes of the people. It is an opportunity which he should welcome."

On the other side the New York *Sun* says:

"When the appeal is made to the President in behalf of Rear-Admiral Schley to reopen and rehear and, of course, reverse the findings of the court of inquiry, two gentlemen must in justice be considered, namely, Rear-Admiral Ramsay and Rear-Admiral Benham. Admiral Dewey we may leave out of the case.

"Ramsay and Benham have been assailed for their conclusions by the Schley partizans as tho they had been guilty of corruption. The accusation against the Navy Department of 'trumping up' evidence against Schley having been blown into air by the investigation, Schleyism turns for another target of abuse to the officers whose duty it has been under their oath and understanding of the testimony offered to make it known that all criticisms of Schley made by the Navy Department, and more, were true. There is no man, no reputation, no principle of honor that Schleyism would not destroy to satisfy its prejudices. It now demands for its victims Ramsay and Benham, who, for the dignity of the navy, if for nothing else, are not to be surrendered except upon the most convincing proof of the justice of the demand. Of such proof the objections to the findings of the court already filed by Schley's counsel do not afford a trace."

EARNINGS OF $85,000,000 IN NINE MONTHS FOR THE STEEL TRUST.

THE announcement at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation last week that the earnings for the first nine months of its existence amount to $84,779,298 arouses considerable remark. The New York *World*, for instance, wonders if these "plethoric profits" might not move the steel combine "to be as generous to American as to British buyers of its products." It says:

"It is now selling steel rails, for example, in England at $22.50 per ton, after paying the railroad and ocean freights. The ocean freight alone is $5.11 per ton. So that American steel rails are really being sold in England at $17 per ton net.

"The American price is $28 per ton—$11 higher than the English price. As 2,000,000 tons of steel rails are consumed in this country every year, the steel trust is collecting at least $22,000,000 a year from its American customers in excess of what it would eagerly accept from its foreign customers for the same quantity of rails.

"In view of those $85,000,000 net earnings in nine months would it not be reasonable to take off the Dingley duty of $7.84 per ton on steel rails? That would bring the American price down to $20 per ton, which would still be $3 a ton more than the trust is selling them for in England."

The New York *Tribune* thinks these profits are "not phenomenal." It observes:

"The report of the United States Steel Company showing the earnings for the first nine months of that titanic corporation's existence makes the head reel with the size of the figures. That a total of net earnings of nearly $85,000,000 should be piled up in nine months by any company, no matter what its size, would have seemed to our forebears like the wildest dreams of an Arabian romancer. This gigantic industrial consolidation, with a capital that approximates our national debt and an income greater than that enjoyed by any civilized nation in the eighteenth century, may well give pause for consideration. It is so vast and complex a piece of industrial and financial machinery that the mind can not grasp it *en masse*, and must therefore content itself with an examination in detail. But are the company's earnings as stupendous as they seem to be?

"The capital of the company in bonds and preferred and common stock is well over $1,300,000,000, and on this capital the yearly earnings bid fair to reach a total of $110,000,000. Large as this sum is, it amounts to less than 8½ per cent. on the entire capitalization; and this, for an industrial company, is not stupendous. In this department of business greater returns are looked for than in others. The general rule is that a feast or a famine always prevails, and that the good years must care for the bad. This is peculiarly so in steel. Mr. Carnegie was once quoted as saying that a steel manufacturer was either a prince or a pauper, due, of course, to the alternation of good and bad years in the trade. Were the proportion of earnings to capital the same in a million-dollar corporation that they are in the United States Steel Company, they would come to some $85,000 annually. After deducting interest on the bonds and setting aside proportionate amounts for sinking funds, depreciation, reserve, etc., the surplus for the year carried over would approximate something like $18,000, which, while it would encourage, would not wildly exhilarate the owners of the million-dollar corporation.

"The report of the great steel corporation affords pleasant

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reading for the shareholders, and reflects great credit on the management of the company. At the same time it is not so phenomenal as to create wild enthusiasm or to cause the values of steel securities to advance to unduly high figures."

A POSTAL OFFICIAL UNDER FIRE.

EDWIN C. MADDEN, third assistant postmaster-general, has brought down a good deal of criticism upon himself from the smaller papers, especially the radical ones, for some of his recent rulings in regard to the admission of newspapers to the second-class rates. One radical paper, *The Challenge*, was excluded from the second-class list on the ground that it was devoted principally to advertising the editor and his ideas, and so came under the head of "publications designed primarily for advertising purposes." The editor hit upon the idea of transferring his magazine to Toronto, where it was immediately admitted to the Canadian newspaper postal rates (one-half lower than the rate in this country), and he is now publishing it there under the name of *Wilshire's Magazine*, and under the postal treaty between Canada and the United States our post-office department has to receive and circulate it. Mr. Wilshire finds that he is saving money by this arrangement, and says it is difficult for him to pose as a martyr, but he will do his best. Another radical paper, *The Appeal to Reason*, was threatened with exclusion because one-third of its mailing list was made up of names of people whose subscriptions had been paid by others, who took this way of spreading radical doctrines. Mr. Madden said, in a letter to the editor of *The Appeal:*

"There is no objection to a reasonable number of subscriptions by one person for another, when not for an ulterior purpose. But when such subscriptions amount to a considerable part of the claimed list of subscribers, and they are paid for by persons manifestly interested in the circulation of the publication because of the doctrines it advocates, or because of the goods it advertises, they have uniformly been held to be not 'legitimate' within the spirit and purpose of the law. Therefore, except for a reasonable number paid for by others, not because of the doctrines advocated or the goods advertised, the legitimate list of subscribers required by law must be made up of persons who pay for the publication with their own money."

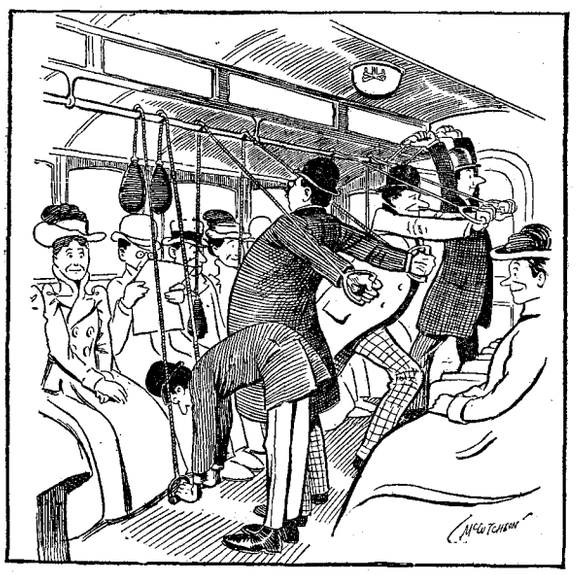
This has raised a great outcry among the radical papers, who think that they see behind these rulings a desire to persecute and suppress the radical papers "because of the doctrines they advocate." Mr. Madden, in reply, points out that he recently admitted to the list *Free Society*, the Chicago Anarchist paper, and says that "if the department designed to discriminate against any class of publications, it surely would have thrown out an Anarchist sheet." The radical papers think Mr. Madden should resign, an opinion that he does not seem to share.

A more general criticism is made by the Chicago *Public*, a single-tax weekly, which thinks that the second-class privilege for newspapers, and the privilege of receiving mail, sometimes denied the persons guilty of fraud, are matters of commercial value and of personal right, and should be passed upon by the courts, not decided in an arbitrary way by a government official. It cites several other cases similar to the ones described above, and says:

"It is this irresponsiiblity of the postmaster-general over second-class matter that constitutes the real objection to that department of the postal service as now administered. He is given judicial power; he uses the power unjudicially. It is left to him to decide, for instance, what constitutes a legitimate list of subscribers. He does decide, but arbitrarily in each 'individual case.' And in virtue of his decision, without the aid of a jury, without public examination of witnesses, without any inquiry that can truly be called a hearing, but simply through *ex parte* investigations by bureau subordinates, valuable property rights are ruthlessly destroyed. For the good-will of a periodical is a property right; and it depends upon second-class mail privileges for existence. Yet the postmaster-general cuts it off from these privileges by his mere dictum. He even cuts it off, when he sees fit so to do, in advance of his decision and while he makes his investigation. . . . . .

"Nothing could be more prejudicial than conduct such as we have here traced to the second-class bureau of the postal department. The value of periodicals is as brittle as glass. It depends so much upon their regular delivery to subscribers that a voluntary suspension means abandonment. Enforced suspension therefore means suppression; and denial of mailing rights, tho only temporary, is equivalent to enforced suspension. No bureau of the Government should have that power. No bureau of the Government should be allowed thus to trifle with the property rights of even the humblest publisher. . . . . .

"And only a week or so ago the news despatches told of orders issued by the post-office authorities at Washington to stop the mail of thirteen investment companies doing business at Louisville, Ky., upon charges of carrying on business under false pretenses. Now it may be that all these people are swindlers and



IF WE ARE OBLIGED TO USE STRAPS, WHY NOT ADOPT A BENEFICIAL AND AMUSING DEVICE LIKE THIS?
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CUBA IS SAFE.
UNCLE SAM: "Cuba is all right now! With the American game and American politics there's no need of any more insurrection for excitement."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

SUGGESTED WAYS OF PREVENTING REVOLTS.

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ought to be denied the use of the mails. But that is not the question. The question is whether the prerogative of deciding that they are swindlers, and of denying them the use of a public service which has come to be a necessity of social and industrial life, shall be summarily and irresponsibly exercised by an administrative officer at Washington. Is 'due process of law' obsolete?"

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

THE advance of the cost of living in the United States has of late attracted much attention in many of the financial journals. *Dun's Review*, one of these journals, recently published a statement giving the prices of the different commodities on January 1. Compared with July 1, 1897, these prices show an advance of 40 per cent., while there is a decrease of 16 per cent. compared with the cost in 1860. The most notable advance has been in breadstuffs. *The Review* continues:

"Examination of the index number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent., while meats rose nearly 30 per cent., and dairy and garden products 75 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in midsummer, but this factor enters into the record and can not be ignored."

The New York *Financier*, in solving the cause of prevailing high prices, tell us that during this period of advanced prices

AS THE HOUSEWIFE SEES IT.
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

there has been a marked degree of prosperity. In this prosperity the amount of visible money in circulation and the per capita circulation count for little. "Part of the latter is permanently in banks, and the larger percentage is passing through these institutions from day to day." It continues:

"There has been a gradual rise in per capita circulation in the United States, it is true, over a series of four or five years, but the rise in values, it should be understood, has been general the world over—at least until very recently—and has taken place regardless of per capita circulation. Coincidently, wages have increased. Per capita circulation has nothing to do, as will no doubt be conceded even by most rabid advocates of the quantitative theory, with shortages in crops, or other accidents of nature that establish the quantity of food or other necessities. If we have a shortage in one commodity it is only logical that prices should rise. On the other hand, the cycles of prosperity, which seem as recurrent as the tides, bring about a demand that for the time being absorbs more than the average volume of supply, and we have the spectacle of rising prices. But coincident with this advance there is usually a similar impetus in the distribution of profits to the wage-earner, and with it also a condition of wider buying power which aids in sustaining a higher level. These are the familiar phenomena of prosperity. The whole structure rests on confidence and credit, and theoretically, having established this basis, there should be an indefinite continuance. It need not be repeated, however, that such a condition is impossible. Some one makes a mistake, a local failure is magnified, and men become at once fearful of the future. The process of retrenchment disturbs the whole fabric of society, and prices begin to fall. Then the cost of living, measured in index figures, is lowered, but as a matter of fact the comfort of living is probably lowered in a similar degree to the majority, since their opportunity for work is curtailed. The whole question revolves around the principle of credit, and its corollary confidence. Visible money is only an unimportant factor. In support of this theory we have only to refer to the disaster attending the forced issue of silver dollars in this country from 1878 to 1893, to the panic of 1857, following a rise of $483,000,000 in gold and paper money, and to other incidents of like nature which might be mentioned. Finally it may be stated that the bank circulation in England has been falling for fifty years, and in the face of this fact the standard of living has been steadily rising."

LABOR PRESS ON THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

THE trade-union papers take a very different view of the new capital-labor arbitration commission from that expressed by the Socialist journals quoted in these columns two weeks ago. The labor papers think that the new commission (which was discussed fully in our issue for December 28) is of serious and promising importance. *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), for example, declares that the tribunal "can not help doing vast good," and it believes that "it will usher in a better era for American labor." The same paper continues:

"It is certain that there will be no industrial disputes of any consequence in the country in which one or the other side will not appeal to the tribunal, and there is not a great corporation in America, any more than a labor-union, which could afford to ignore the challenge.

"If such a tribunal as this had existed a few months ago we do not believe the steel strike would ever have happened, and here is the annual convention of the miners of America approaching, with the inevitable wage question lowering along the horizon. It is reassuring to think that, if that convention should raise any issue that the coal-operators should oppose, the arbitration tribunal, composed of men of the highest character and intelligence representing conspicuously and authoritatively all interests and all classes, stands by ready to interpose its peaceful offices and decide all questions of controversy in a manner which will be equitable and will, without doubt, carry public opinion with it overwhelmingly. To have such a resource is a boon to both capital and labor and a blessing to the entire nation. In view of the costliness of strikes, it is a wonder that we did not have something like it long ago."

The United Mine-Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) calls the conference and the resulting commission "the grandest achievement of organized labor during the past year," and says:

"It is not expected that it will banish all industrial strife; there are and will be selfish employers and stubborn employees. Between these there will be war. But for those imbued with a spirit of fairness and justice there will be misunderstandings, which arbitration will clear up. Organized labor alone, we think, will profit by the work. Individual grievances presented by individuals will not receive attention. With this, then, as

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an object organized labor can face the future twelve months with the calmness born of confidence that its rewards for it will be manifold. . . . . .

"It may seem optimistic, but it looks as if the shadow of the approaching millennium was projected upon the screen of industrial affairs when John Mitchell, Charles Schwab, Mark Hanna, Samuel Gompers, Bishop Potter, and Archbishop Ireland met, put their feet under the table, and discussed ways and means to prevent industrial wars. The man who would have predicted this ten years ago would have been laughed to scorn and would have been deemed a visionary."

The Labor World (Duluth) says:

"The days of big strikes will soon be numbered with the past, if the efforts being made by the industrial department of the National Civic Federation prove successful. While the sentiment in America is opposed to compulsory arbitration, yet no one stands opposed to arbitration entered into voluntarily by those concerned. Labor should never oppose arbitration when it has the right to choose one of the arbiters. Most men are usually just—and none but such men should be chosen on a board of arbitration—and when a case is presented to them, all can rest assured that a fair decision will be handed down. The success of the present undertaking by the National Civic Federation will depend entirely upon the sincerity of those interested. The most prominent employers in America, the leading labor advocates, and some of the most noted citizens of the country have given the project their hearty commendation.

"It is gratifying to know that all sides are endeavoring to bring about industrial peace. When it is understood that all controversies between capital and labor are to be voluntarily submitted to arbitration, both sides will endeavor to have their case as near right as possible, to the end that it may be adjudicated upon its merits."

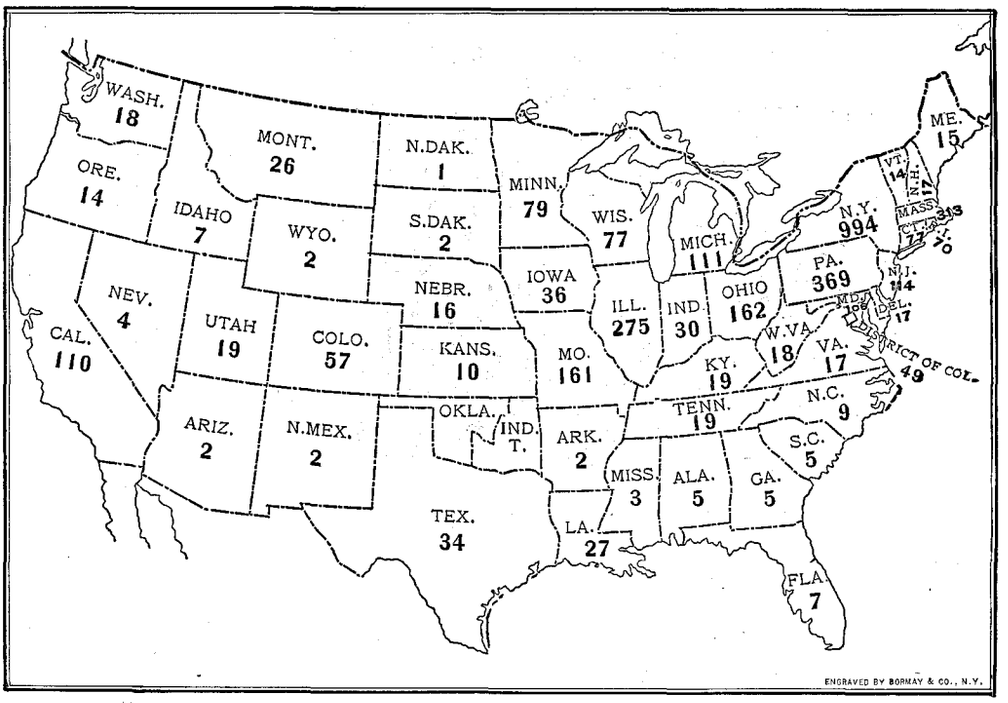
Says *The Coast Seamen's Journal* (San Francisco):

"It is still too early to pass any opinion as to the practical results that may be looked for in this matter. Everything will depend upon the spirit that really animates the representatives of the different interests on the committee. Granting a mutual spirit of consideration for the interests of all concerned, a better understanding of and more cordial relations between these interests is bound to ensue. Contrary to the *ipse dixit* of many persons, the whole modern tendency of the industrial world is toward the prevention of settlement of disputes by conference, conciliation, and concession. This condition, as it happens, is most marked in the conduct of the organized workers. So far, however, this tendency has found expression only in cases of individual organizations, or at most of individual industries. The broadening, if only in a tentative way, of this tendency, so as to embrace the workers and the industries of the country at large, is a great moral victory for the position of organized labor that may well justify even the most sanguine hopes for the outcome.

"One thing is certain. The reputation of the men comprising the committee of thirty-six is a fairly good assurance that they will not go to their task hampered by any illusions, either as to their own or each other's position and powers. So far as the committee has gone it gives promise of being a practical body. This of itself augurs well for substantial results from its future deliberations."

MILLIONAIRES GEOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE names of 3,546 men and women are published in the new issue of *The World Almanac*, classified by the States and cities they live in, under the caption, "American Millionaires." The editor explains, in a prefatory paragraph, that "it is not assumed that the lists of these persons on this and the following pages are complete or in every instance accurate"; but, he says, "a very careful, systematic effort has been made to secure both completeness and accuracy." All the lists have been submitted to expert opinion in the localities where the reported millionaires live or do business, but the editor "is aware that there must be errors both of omission and commission." We give herewith an outline map of the country, based on these lists, showing the relative density of millionaire population in the various States. North Dakota, for example, has one of them; New York, at the time of going to press, lacked six of having a thousand. The climatic or commercial conditions of the northeastern part of the country seem from the map to be most favorable to the growth of millionaires; the section bounded on the west and south by Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, and including those States, contains all but 406 of these interesting people. More than half of them inhabit the States touching the great lakes. Colorado and California, the gold States of the West, are the millionaire storm-centers of that part of the country, while Montana, with its cattle and copper, and Texas, with its many kinds of prosperity, are each comfortably supplied. Mississippi has but three, and Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming have only a pair of millionaires apiece.



DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

OBJECTIONS TO SENDING A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CORONATION.

WHILE a considerable number of newspapers are taking up and approving the suggestion of the New York *Press* that ex-President Cleveland be sent to King Edward's coronation as the special representative of the United States, the New York *Journal* is loudly objecting to the sending of any special representative. "Examination of the records at Washington," it says, "shows that this country has never before deemed it fitting to

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be represented by a special envoy at a coronation," and it asks: "Why, then, begin now?" The monarchical governments of Europe, it recalls, "Great Britain among them, refused to recognize the Paris Exposition of 1889, because it was intended to commemorate the beginnings of the ever-glorious French Revolution, which with all its blunders and crimes was the grandest, the most beneficent event in humanity's political history. . . . Why

THE LION REMEMBERS GROVER'S TWISTS.

KING EDWARD: "Well, what's the matter with you now?"
THE BRITISH LION: "I understand Grover Cleveland is coming to the coronation, and I think my tail needs protection."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

should the American republic feel more kindly toward monarchy than monarchy does toward republicanism?" It goes on to say:

"Why should this republic concern itself about the coronation of any king? Are European monarchs given to despatching fleets and special envoys to our capital when we inaugurate our President?

"Surely not. And they are quite right, too. Crowned heads have no reason to wish this republic well, for it needs only the spread of the American idea to make an end of crowned heads.

"The argument in support of our official participation in the coronation ceremonies is that the act will be a graceful manifestation of friendship for the English people.

"In reality, whatever the intent, the United States will do the English people no service by assisting in giving seriousness to a ceremony of which a modern nation should be ashamed. The whole thing is absurd and anachronistic. It will illustrate the survival of conception with which the democratic spirit of this age is necessarily at war. And it will tend to strengthen political and social institutions which hinder the progress of the English people. Caste is the child of monarchy, and caste is the curse of Great Britain. It accounts for her army in South Africa, officered by 'flanneled fools at the wicket,' and 'muddled oafs at the goals'—a description of England's young hereditary aristocracy for which Kipling ought to be forgiven much beef-fed boasting.

"Were the British republic about to instal its first president it would be fitting for the United States to send a fleet of honor, an envoy extraordinary, and otherwise to do all in its republican power to celebrate the advance of democracy. But it is not fitting that the Great American republic should say to the English masses that it takes seriously and approves and officially sympathizes with the medieval circus of which London is solemnly preparing to be the ring.

"It is proper that at all suitable times and in every suitable way the United States should express amiable sentiments toward friendly peoples, but it is not right that our republican government should take a hand in the pompous flummery with which Edward of England proposes to signalize his accession to a throne. It will be a glorification of the hereditary principle in government, an assertion of the divine right of kings against which the birth of our republic was a protest, and against which our republic will continue to be a protest so long as the American people govern themselves.

"Moreover, there is a consideration, subsidiary but not unimportant, that must not be overlooked.

"Who is to pay the hundreds of thousands of dollars which it will cost to send Mr. Cleveland and a fleet to England? The American people, of course. The Government can not get a dollar except by taking it from the pocket of the citizen by taxation. Every citizen, the very poorest, will have to contribute to the fund which it is intended to squander in taking part in the circus performance which King Edward will give in compliment to himself for having done the British people the deathless service of being the son of his mother.

"*The Journal* hopes that Congress will have something to say on the subject—that Americans will rise in both House and Senate to protest against the Administration's contemplated waste of public money for a purpose so foolish, undemocratic, and pernicious."

The Baltimore *News* indorses the objection made by *The Journal*, and says it "is thoroughly well taken." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, says that such talk is "mere demagogy."

PHENOMENAL FIGURES OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

REPORTS recently issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics and the Interstate Commerce Commission show that two-fifths of the railroad mileage of the world is in the United States, and that there are employed in the railroad service more than a million men, a number larger than that of any standing army on the globe. Out of the 484,384 miles of railroad on the earth's surface, 199,378 miles are in our own country, enough to build 33 double-track roads between New York and San Francisco, or enough to go around the world eight times, or to do many other improbable and useless things that seem to delight the minds of some statisticians. No other nation begins to approach this country in the matter of railroad mileage, as may be seen from the following table:

United States	199,378	Canada	17,657
German Empire	31,934	British Australasia	15,266
Russia	29,894	Argentina	10,419
France	26,613	Italy	9,810
India	25,035	Mexico	9,603
Austria-Hungary	22,919	Brazil	8,718
Great Britain and Ireland	21,700	Spain	8,300

The growth of our railroad traffic in the last few years is no less remarkable. The increase in mileage and in passenger and freight traffic, and the decrease in freight charges are related in the following paragraph from the report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics:

"The railway mileage of the United States was, in 1830, 23 miles; in 1840, 2,818; in 1850, 9,021; in 1860, 30,626; in 1870, 52,922; in 1880, 93,262; in 1890, 166,654, and in 1900, 194,321; and the addition of the mileage construction for this year, estimated by *The Railway Age* at 5,057 miles, brings the grand total for 1901 to 199,378 miles. It is only in more recent years that statistics of operation are available. According to the Bureau of Statistics figures, the number of passengers carried was, in 1887, 423 millions; in 1890, 520 millions; in 1895, 529 millions; and in 1900, 584 millions. The growth in the freight business is shown by the figures which state the number of tons of freight carried one mile. These figures are: For 1883, 39 billions; for 1887, 61 billions; for 1890, 79 billions; for 1895, 88 billions; and for 1900, 141 billion tons. While the length of railways and amount of freight tonnage have been increasing, the cost of transportation has greatly decreased. The average cost of freight transportation as given by the Bureau of Statistics figures at 1.24 cents per ton per mile in 1882; 1.03 cents in 1887; 0.93 cent in 1890; 0.84 cent in 1895; 0.80 cent in 1897, and .75 cent in 19."

The same report gives some interesting facts about government ownership, as follows:

"Of these half a million miles of railway in the world, it is

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estimated that about one-third are owned by the governments of the countries in which they are located. About nine-tenths of the railways of Germany are owned by the national or state governments; about two-thirds of those of Russia are owned by the Government, and nearly one-half of those of Austria-Hungary are also owned by the Government. A large proportion of the railways of France will become the property of the Government about the middle of the present century. In Italy nearly all of the railroads are owned by the Government but are operated by private companies which lease the lines from the Government. In Australasia nearly all of the railways are owned by the governments of the various colonies, and in India a large proportion of the 25,035 miles in operation is owned or guaranteed by the Indian Government."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPERS ON THE VENEZUELAN-GERMAN TIFF.

A GOOD deal of interest is added to the discussion of our feeling toward Germany, in the present Venezuelan imbroglio, by the fact that Germany has a larger representation among our foreign-born population than that of any other country. It is reckoned that about 4,000,000 of our people are of German birth or parentage, not counting those of the second and third generations. In view of this, it is of interest and importance to know how the German-American newspapers feel about Germany, Venezuela, the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine.

"Germany's conduct toward Venezuela is perfectly justified." With these words the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York) begins an elaborate editorial on the present Venezuelan situation, in the course of which it says:

"There are intimations—nothing official on the subject is forthcoming—that the German and United States governments have arrived at an understanding as to the steps to be taken. But all danger is not thereby obviated. Germany may find that the steps which she contemplates, and which our Government has sanctioned, may not answer her purpose. The question will then arise whether any subsequent action can with equal facility be made the subject of agreement. We must not forget that the American people are easily excited, and that at their head is not a man who lets himself be led by calm consideration and who is cool-headed enough to stem public opinion in a period of extreme agitation, as Lincoln once did in the *Trent* affair. Congress is in session and contains Hotspurs enough to make the danger greater. Hence arises the possibility that, with American and German war-ships present in Venezuelan waters, too great precipitancy on one side or the other may lead to unpleasantnesses."

The Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with the case, proceeds this authority, because it relates only to territorial acquisitions on the American continent by a European Power. The paper concludes by urging coolness and self-control until Germany goes too far, when it will be time to warn her. Far lighter is the tone of the *Morgen Journal* (New York), which thinks it might pay the United States to buy Germany's claim and then collect from Venezuela. A handsome compliment is paid the newspaper press of this country by the *Cincinnatier Volksblatt*, which asserts that American newspapers have shown great self-restraint in dealing with the matter:

"The possibility of a war with Germany has been almost unanimously pronounced unthinkable, and anything that might tend to it has been energetically repudiated. This attitude is very gratifying. It shows that the American press has gained in character and insight. It would be fortunate if the German press imitated this good example."

President Castro, of Venezuela, has tried to provoke misunderstanding between the United States and Germany by offering the latter territory for colonial purposes, according to the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis). Germany's declination of the proposition is evidence of her good faith. In administration circles it is admitted that Germany has gone further than any other European Power in acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine. She has too much on hand in Asia Minor and in Eastern Asia to attempt anything in the western hemisphere. The *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, which is Socialistic, deprecates the idea of war, but thus contemplates its possibility as a result of German occupation of Venezuelan soil:

"There can be no doubt that during such a possession of Venezuelan territory things might easily happen that would lead to a conflict with the United States, especially if the latter sought a pretext for coming to extremes with Germany. The Monroe Doctrine, whose intellectual progenitor was the English minister Canning, and which Bismarck, according to recent information, once called a 'piece of American impertinence'—forgetting that most of the successful foreign policy of all nations, Germany included, is based on such 'impertinence'—this Monroe Doctrine is a true American invention. It resembles those American tools which can be made to serve a dozen different purposes, such as a corkscrew, a hammer, a screw-driver, a boot-jack, and so forth. And the Monroe Doctrine can most certainly be made use of to get up a war, if the people in Washington feel so disposed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THIS country has 199,370 miles of railway, or vice versa.—*The Detroit News.*

"LINGER longer, Long," may become popular as a refrain, but not otherwise.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

DR. LOEB'S perpetual-life treatment might be a good thing for some presidential booms.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE man who presented Admiral Schley with a piano must have taken him for an English officer starting for South Africa.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

IT is useless to tell the Chicago Democrats to "get together." They did so, and it required three platoons of the police to separate them.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MRS. CARRIE NATION'S assertion that she is not going to marry any man in Iowa has been confirmed emphatically by every Iowa man heard from.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN a preacher falls from grace he falls far and hard. Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has just fallen into poetry.—Rev. Sam W. Small, who is writing paragraphs for *The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE theory of cause and effect is advanced by persons whose attention has been directed to the circumstance that General Alger's rally was almost simultaneous with the reprimand administered to General Miles by the Secretary of War.—*The Kansas City Star.*

WORKING THE SIDE DOOR.—There is a man in Canton, Ohio, who can smoke through his left ear. It is simply impossible to keep the Ohio man from getting to the front.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE white trousers of the West Pointers are giving the authorities of the Military Academy a good deal of trouble. It is found that it will be necessary to make some special provision for the means to keep such garments in the best condition. It is proposed to spend, as soon as Congress will appropriate the money, about a thousand dollars in the purchase of laundry machinery, including two ironers, one starch separator, and one starch tumbling-machine. The use of this machinery will save time and labor in the ironing of the two thousand pairs of white trousers which must be done each week.—*The Army and Navy Register.*

ANNUAL AMERICAN CONSUMPTION
970,000,000 GALLONS OF SPIRITS
30,000,000 GALLONS OF WINE
1220 MILLION GALLONS OF MALT LIQUORS

"AND THEY THINK I OUGHT TO REST ONE DAY IN SEVEN!"
—*The New York Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MR. HOWELLS'S CRITICAL STANDARDS.

IT is not often that a great critic and a great artist are combined in the same man. Yet no criticism is so suggestive and interpretative as that of the artist himself. Such, at least, is the view taken by Prof. Brander Matthews. "Where is there any inquiry into the principles of painting so penetrative and so subtle as Fromentin's," he asks, "unless perhaps it is Mr. John La Farge's? Where is there any discussion of the elusive art of acting so acute and so stimulating as Cibber's—unless it is Mr. Joseph Jefferson's? Of a truth, the critics are not 'those who have failed in literature and art'; rather are they those who have succeeded; and when accomplished craftsmen are willing to talk freely about their calling, the rest of us had best keep silent and profit by what we can pick up." He continues (in *The Forum*, January):

"Of all the American authors at the opening of the new century, Mr. Howells is easily the most multifarious. It is as a novelist that he has presented himself most frequently; but he has also attempted the stage, altho no one of his original dramas has had the good fortune to establish itself in the theater. He has revealed himself as a poet of somber imaginations, not made visible elsewhere in his works. He has given us a series of charming books of travel. He is one of the most delightful of our essayists, with an exquisite felicity of phrase, akin to Heine's. He is one of the most delicate of our humorists, with a reserve that recalls Hawthorne's. And he is a constant critic of contemporary literature, gracious of manner and courteous of phrase, except when expressing his scorn of what seems to him unworthy, mean, and base."

The important part of Mr. Howells's critical work is contained in the following five volumes: "Modern Italian Poets" (1887); "Criticism and Fiction" (1891); "My Literary Passions" (1895); "Literary Friends and Acquaintance" (1900); and "Heroines of Fiction" (1901). The most aggressive of these books is the second named, and in it Mr. Howells runs counter to most of the prevailing literary standards. Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, and Balzac, in particular, come under the ban of his criticism, in contradistinction to Jane Austen, George Eliot, and Anthony Trollope. Professor Matthews admits that he finds some of this critical writing "too insistent in its tone, too intolerant of the dullards, too impatient with those who persist in liking the things they ought not to like and in disliking the things they ought not to dislike." Nevertheless, he declares that Mr. Howells is only pleading for the highest artistic truth:

"However great Scott was, and Dickens, and Thackeray, they were none of them perfect artists; they were great in spite of gross derelictions from the highest standard. This is what Mr. Howells has tried to make plain even to careless readers; and it is for making this plain that careless readers are not willing to forgive him. Nothing is more certain to arrest progress than a smug satisfaction with the past—unless it is a slavish copying of the inferior models bequeathed to us by our more primitive predecessors. Nothing is more helpful than a clear understanding of the merits and of the demerits of the early masters. The merits are obvious enough, but the demerits need to be discovered and declared before they can serve as warnings. It is not a paradox but a truism that the art of fiction is a finer art to-day than it was when Thackeray was writing—just as it was a finer art in Thackeray's time than it was when Cervantes was writing. As Mr. Howells puts it pithily, it was the misfortune of Balzac that he 'lived too soon to profit by Balzac'; and so Cervantes had lived too soon to profit by Cervantes. Those who refuse blindly to see any blemishes in the art of Balzac or of Cervantes, those who persist in upholding Scott and Dickens and Thackeray as impeccable artists, need to be reminded that ancestor-worship is no longer esteemed the highest form of religion."

The limitations of Mr. Howells's criticism, continues the writer, are not merely the limits of his likings. He is no drifting impressionist with never an anchor to windward. He has a solid body of doctrine, and a creed of his own to serve as a test. He demands that art, and more especially the art of fiction, shall deal with life simply, naturally, and honestly,—that it shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. "The object of a novel," according to the pertinent dictum which Mr. Howells translated from Señor Valera, "should be to charm through a faithful representation of human actions and human passions, and to create by this fidelity to nature a beautiful work." Professor Matthews concludes:

"It may be said that Mr. Howells has sometimes seemed somewhat overstrenuous in dwelling upon the errors and the mistakes of the earlier masters; and this charge may be admitted without hesitation. He has had to combat accepted opinions, and the combative mood tempts us to an overstatement of our own case and an understatement of that of our opponents; and quite possibly Mr. Howells has yielded to this temptation oftener than needful. It has been urged also that Mr. Howells has shown himself careless of proportion, in that he has overpraised certain of his contemporaries while overdispraising certain of his predecessors; and it may be admitted that this charge has now and then some slight evidence in its favor. Just as he drew attention to the defects of certain novelists of the past, so also he drew attention to the beauty and the truth which he saw in the work of certain writers of the present, and which the duller senses of the public had not recognized adequately. But they are very careless readers indeed who have asserted that Mr. Howells really sets up Mr. J. W. De Forest as the rival of Thackeray and that he holds Mr. H. B. Fuller as an equal of Balzac. They are not only careless, but perhaps a little stupid also, and even a trifle malevolent. . . . . .

"Mr. Howells does not declare his theories merely to celebrate himself, as M. Zola has been accused of doing. He declares them rather because his character is forever forcing him to bear witness to the truth as he sees it. In criticism as in fiction character counts for as much as talent—in fact, character is an element of talent. It matters little whether Mr. Howells is dealing with the art and mystery of novel-writing or whether he is himself applying the secrets of the craft; we get the same impression of the man—a man of a large nature and of a transparent sincerity, liberal in his appreciations, loyal to his convictions, and little hampered by mere academic restrictions."

AN AUSTRIAN APPRECIATION OF SWINBURNE.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE has been recently introduced to the Austrian literary public by Herr Otto Hauser, a novelist of some distinction, who maintains that the English poet has never had paid to him the appreciation due to his genius. The reasons for Swinburne's comparatively limited fame he finds partly in the fact that his best work "appeared at the wrong time," and partly in his unconventionality. "Besides," he adds (writing in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna), "his publishers have put such a high price upon his books that many, on that account alone, have been unable to buy them."

Herr Hauser propounds the theory that some of Swinburne's untamed strength is due to a Northern—probably a Scandinavian—descent. The name, he declares, is itself an argument in favor of this supposition, since "Swinburne" finds an equivalent in the old Norse word "Swinbjörn,"—a combination of wild boar and bear. On the other hand, he ascribes the vivid coloring and sensuous beauty of Swinburne's verse to the influence of Rossetti, whose influence over the English poet, he says, was deep and permanent. To Rossetti is attributed that artist's instinct which enabled Swinburne to clothe every thought and phrase in forms of purest beauty.

The writer analyzes Swinburne's various creeds and theories,—his republicanism and alleged atheism. He says it is but natural that Swinburne's earlier poems and ballads should have appeared blasphemous to Puritanical English society. They were

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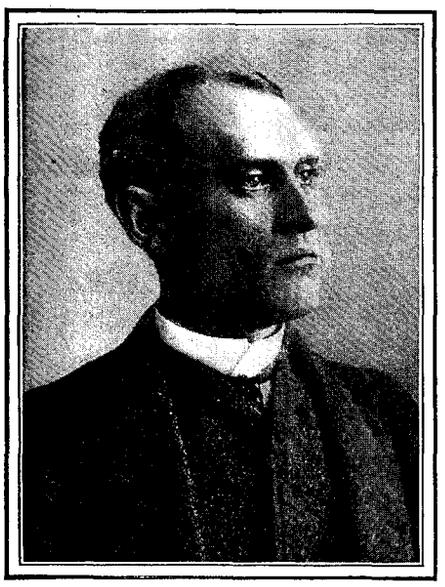
"intoxicating"; they "literally choke under roses." Yet the time will come when the world will rise above narrow standards and prejudices, and will realize the masterly genius of Swinburne. He concludes:

"Swinburne is not only a lyrical poet. Since Shakespeare, no English poet has written dramas such as his, and since Milton there has been no epic poetry such as his. But it is as a lyrical poet that he stands supreme. As a lyrical poet he takes his place in the immortal triumvirate of English literature with the creator of 'Hamlet' and the author of 'Paradise Lost.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

'EUGENE FIELD: A STUDY IN HEREDITY AND CONTRADICTIONS."

THE above is the title which Mr. Slason Thompson has given to the two-volume biography of his friend, and he wishes this title to be taken literally. It is the purpose of Mr. Thompson to reproduce the man rather than the author,—Field as he appeared to those who knew and loved him for what he was personally. In his daily work, we are told in the introduction, the dominant note was that of fun and conviviality. "It was free from acrimony and controversy. He abominated speech-makers and lampooned political oracles. He was the unsparing satirist of contemporary pretence." "Neither a sinner nor a saint was the man who went into an old book-store in Chicago and bewildered the matter-of-fact dealer in old editions with the inquiry, 'Have you an unexpurgated copy of Hannah More's "Letters to a Village Maiden"?'" "He scattered his patrimony gaily, and when the last inherited cent was gone, turned with equal gaiety to earning not only enough to support himself, but the wife and family that, with the royal and reckless prodigality of genius, he provided himself with at the very outset of his career."



EUGENE FIELD.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

The first three chapters give an amusing account of Field's ancestry, showing that he came honestly by that spirit of mischief and flow of humor that never failed him during the whole course of his life, and that was one of his most conspicuous traits. "I want all the happiness out of the world that's possible," he is reported as saying: "and," adds his biographer, "he got it not intermittently and in chunks, but day by day and every hour of the day."

Eugene Field was born in St. Louis in 1850, but his mother died in his childhood, and he and his brother Roswell spent much of their boyhood in the East. Field's college and school days were unprofitable. He attended three colleges and partly because of ill-health, partly because of his love of "jest foolin'," accomplished nothing in any of them. Field's literary education was characteristic of the man. The popular impression that he was scholarly from his youth up is entirely erroneous. Practically all his mental equipment, as far as it was obtained from books, was acquired after he went to Chicago in 1883. On leaving college he went to Europe, spending there, as he says, "six months and my patrimony." He married Miss Julia Comstock in 1873, and between that time and his going to Chicago he worked in many capacities on papers in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver. In each of these cities he left behind him stories of his colossal and painstaking practical jokings.

FIELD AT WORK.
(The Caricature from a Drawing by Sclanders.)
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"In each of these cities he was the center of a set of newspaper men, actors, politicians; everywhere he was welcome, everywhere all license of speech, both spoken and printed, was permitted him." While his satire and wit gave him a wide newspaper reputation, he had accomplished little of any literary value up to the time when he began work on the Chicago *Morning News*. He had up to that time taken in what literary education he had "by the pores"; but shortly after his arrival in Chicago he was "inoculated with a ravenous taste for the English literature of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." "For three years Mallory's 'History of King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table' was the delight of his poetic soul,—and its effect was traceable in almost every line of his newspaper work. He discovered a veritable mine of old British ballads, and he began sipping at the spring which in a few years was to exercise such an influence on his own work." He read, also, translations of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English," Bell's "Ballads of the Peasantry of England," and a host of other books of like nature.

A little later Field made the acquaintance of Dr. Frank W. Reilly, who was to exercise the most potent influence on his literary bent, for it was from Dr. Reilly that Field learned his love of Horace, the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, the "Reliques of Father Prout," and the poems of Béranger.

In August, 1883, Field started his column called "Sharps and Flats." He wrote nearly every line of this column, and practically everything that he wrote after 1883 appeared at one time or another in it. "No man ever made less of a grind in preparing copy for the printer. He seldom arrived at the office before eleven and never settled down to work before three o'clock. The interim was spent in puttering over exchanges, gossiping with visitors, quizzing every other member of the staff, meddling here, chaffing there, and playing hob generally with the orderly sequence of events." When Field got ready to go to work, "peace settled on the establishment for about three hours." He worked harder and longer at his play than at his work, but out of that play was born the best of all that he has left. "His daily column was a crystallization of the busy fancies that were running

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through his head during all his hours of fooling and nights of light-hearted pleasure." He trod the footpath to popularity and fame with a buoyant and merry heart. "The two books that contain what to the last he considered his choicest work, 'A Little Book of Western Verse' and 'A Little Book of Profitable Tales,' were compiled from the writings that flowed from his pen when he worshiped most assiduously at the shrine of the goddess of comedy and social intercourse."

The companionship of his fellows, says Mr. Thompson, was as necessary to Field as the air he breathed. He was exceedingly fond of the theater, and pregathered with all the famous actors and actresses that passed through Chicago, whom he advertised in every possible way, from inventing impossible biographies for them to crediting them with with wonderful children which never were. In the same way he rendered famous any restaurant where he and his friends had their midnight gatherings. The famous Boyle's was one such place, and later he played the same good turn to General A. C. McClurg's book-store, where the "Saints and Sinners' Corner," as a meeting-place for bibliomaniacs, became famous throughout the country.

Field's health, never robust, succumbed to the two forms of dissipation he indulged in—pastry and reading in bed. In 1889 he and his family went to Europe. The subscription editions of

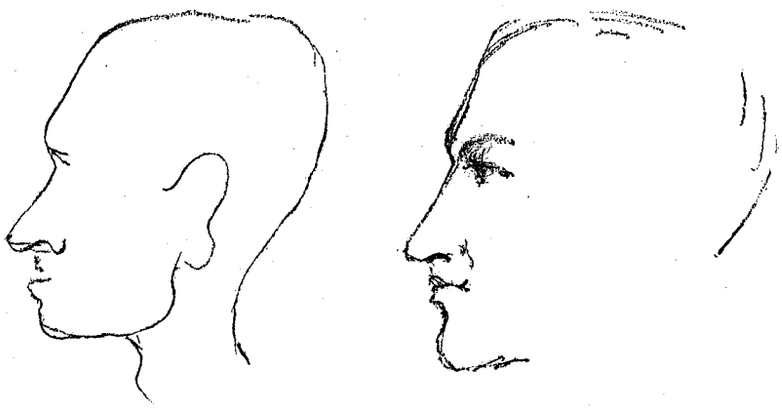

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

TWO PROFILES OF EUGENE FIELD.

Figure 1, drawn in pencil by Field himself. Figure 2, drawn by Modjeska. Reproduced from a fly-leaf of Mr. Thompson's volume of autograph verse.

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

the "Little Book of Western Verse" and "Little Book of Profitable Tales" were then in press. Previously to this he had published "Culture's Garland" and "The Tribune Primer," the latter now exceedingly rare. The European trip benefited him but little. The sudden death of his son Melvin affected him deeply, and when he returned home it was to settle down in the "must and rust of bibliomania," as his friend Cowen called it, for it was as late as 1887 that Field acquired his taste for rare books.

Field had a wide acquaintance among politicians. He frequented the capitals of Missouri, Colorado, and Illinois, and spent weeks in the lobby of the capitol. It was the comprehension of men and not of measures he was after. He wrote much concerning politics, a great deal of it being of a personal nature. Sometimes the entire column of "Sharps and Flats" would be devoted to paragraphs of this sort. Mr. Thompson says of his politics: "Field was never in sympathy with the independent lines upon which *The Morning News* was run; he was a thoroughgoing partisan Republican."

Of serious views on political, social, and economic questions, however, Field had none. His study was literature, and the domestic and social amenities of life; yet "for more than a decade, and until he became enamored of books and bibliomania, Field was the most widely quoted political paragrapher in America."

After his return from Europe, Field did more and more of his work at home, and his daily grind in "Sharps and Flats" showed the effects of his reading and study. Technically his work increased in perfection, and it was in the succeeding years that "With Trumpet and Drum," "Second Book of Verse," "Echoes from a Sabine Farm," "Holy Cross and Other Tales," and "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" were published. "I believe," he said, "that if I live I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather." The "if I live" was prophetic. Just when he was settled in the home he had so long dreamed about, at the height of his fame, and having completed the work that pleased him better than any he had done—"The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac"—he was taken ill. His illness was not at first deemed serious, but on the night of November 4, 1895, "death stole upon him while he slept." It was such a death as he had often said would be his choice,—"just a dropping to sleep here and awakening yonder."

STATE CENSORSHIP OF THE DRAMA.

A BILL of a decidedly novel character has been drafted by Assemblyman John F. Ahearn, of Troy, N. Y., and was introduced by him in the New York state legislature. It proposes, in brief, that all new plays shall be passed upon, and all actors and actresses licensed, by a state board consisting of five persons, who are to be appointed by the governor, and who must have had at least ten years' experience in the dramatic profession. Supervision of the ballet is also provided for in a section giving the board of examiners the power to "determine the fitness of all public processions, theatrical presentations and productions." In an interview explaining the purpose of his bill, Mr. Ahearn says:

"If the bill is adopted and becomes a law, we shall have not only a purer atmosphere about the stage, but the people will be protected against this buncoing by cheap actors and managers. The matter has long been on my mind, but it was brought forcibly to my notice recently by witnessing a succession of such things as 'Zaza,' 'Sapho,' etc. I became convinced that such plays ought to be stopped. We ought to have a law that will suppress such plays."

The New York *Dramatic Mirror*, while admitting that "the stage suffers from plays that ought not to be permitted," thinks that legislation should be the last corrective resort for such evils. It says:

"The introduction of the theater and all that relates to it into the realm of politics never could be tolerated, if one is to look seriously upon Mr. Ahearn's proposition. If this bill should by any remote chance become a law, the political gossip columns of the newspapers would at once 'mention' the names of many persons known to the public as actors as candidates for positions on a board whose powers would be limitless for almost any purpose foreign to the intention of the theorist who has formulated this measure, and the dominant political 'boss,' of course, would be potent in the selection of candidates for positions on the board. This is but one of many objections—most of which go to the merits of the Ahearn proposition—that would condemn any measure of this sort at its inception. Touching on the vital possibility of the scheme, it may be said at the beginning that of the few actors that would be competent to fill places on the board probably not one would serve, while all no doubt would ridicule the plan. It is useless to point out the other features of the bill that appeal only to a sense of humor."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, thinks that the subject can hardly be dismissed in such summary fashion. It says:

"Under the present system the highest-priced theaters in this country frequently alternate pure and healthful plays with vile concoctions of French indecency, designed not for patronage of young girls and boys, such as American theaters draw, but for

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audiences of selected expertness in amusing depravity. This happens to be a decent season in the theaters, so no flagrant instances of this kind have called for general comment. But every reader will recall seasons when 'The Girl from Maxim's,' 'The Turtle,' 'The Conquerors,' 'Zaza' and similar plays have been acted in the most reputable theaters of the country and have attracted auditors, the great majority of whom could take nothing but harm from them. Whether a censorship would improve this condition is an open question. But the fact that the so-called censorship of public opinion does not prevent it is patent to everybody. That being so, it is fairly open to any citizen or lawmaker to try to find a better way. If Mr. Ahearn thinks he has found it, his proposition is entitled to fair discussion on its merits, when the nature of the proposition is fully known."

THE KAISER'S SPEECH ON ART.

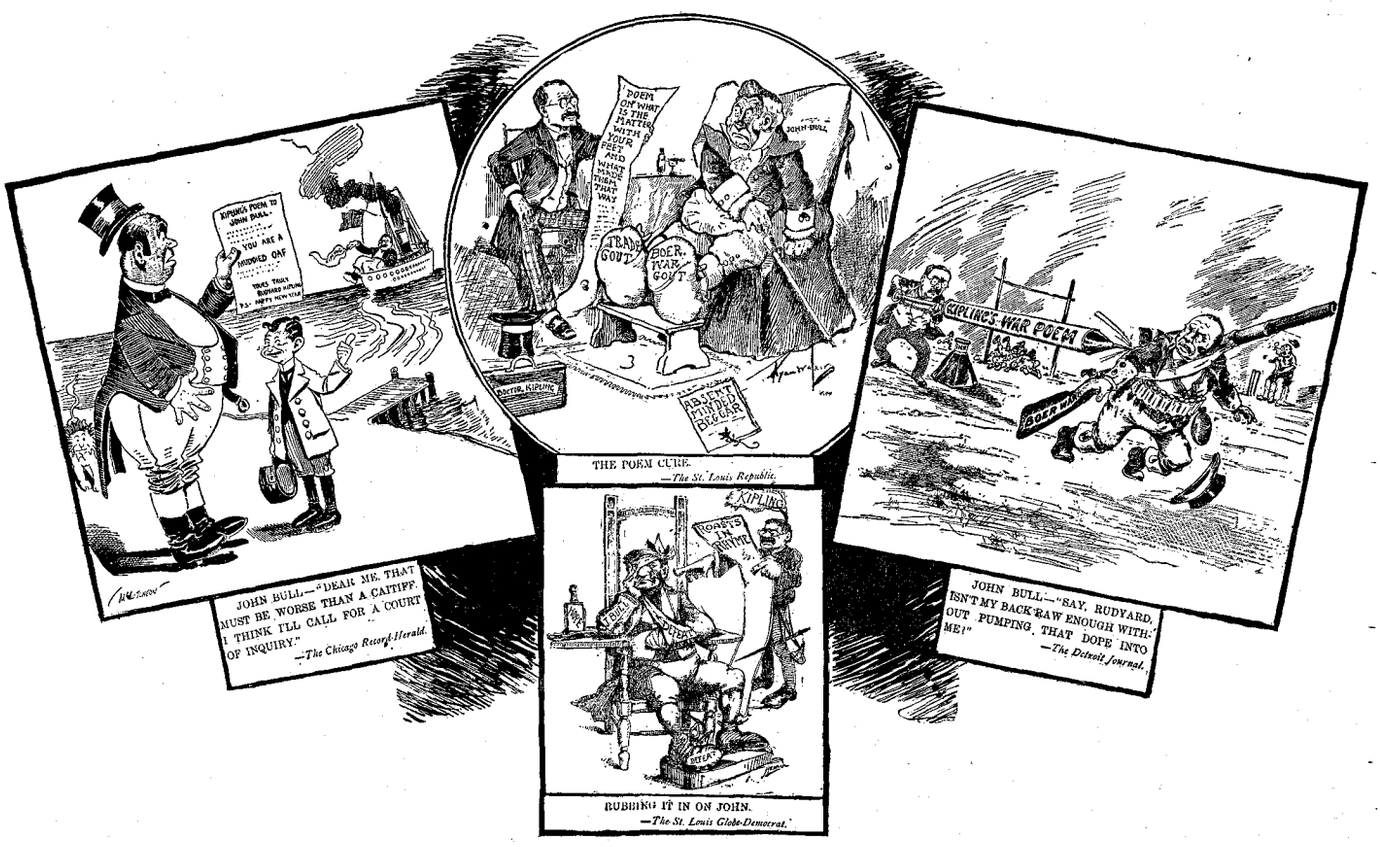
THE speech of the German Emperor to the Berlin sculptors has been the subject of much and varied comment in the press. The two most important reviews that have so far reached us are those in the *Post* (Berlin) and the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The *Post* would not have the Emperor's speech to the sculptors interpreted as an authoritative intimation of the path that they were to follow, or as a desire to influence them in favor of any particular school of art. The Emperor was not speaking as an artist to an artist, but as a monarch to his people. It further criticizes the analogy of the art of classical times and of the Renaissance as applied to modern times.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* devotes a long and earnest criticism to the Emperor's address, and, while admitting tha the is true to the traditions of his family and his education, deplores the fact that William II. should not have taken a place in history as the leader of the German art of the future. Some of the most striking passages of the review are here quoted:

"At the banquet given to the artists of the Avenue of Victory, the Kaiser again delivered one of his characteristic speeches, in which he is wont to satisfy the necessity of his being to take part in every sphere of modern life. This time it was art, which in the form of a toast was made the subject of a critical examination. William II. in his love for art far exceeds the usual limit of princes in things artistic, and is a thorough connoisseur in the history of art. It is, therefore, readily understood that in the warmth of his heart, in view of the completion of his great enterprise, the image of the Renissance and of its art-loving princes should rise before his eyes. To proceed to find fault with critical officiousness and to detract from the imperial praise of the artists by means of comparisons would be to display a want of taste. An emperor who at the festive board thanks his artists is such a fine picture that its colors must not be injured. The monarch, however, in addition to his thanks, added some severe critical remarks upon modern art which sounded like a call to battle. These remarks will be seized upon by the outside world, and will here and there impede the laborious progress of the work of reconciling the public to modern art in so far as intellectual indolence and doctrinaire obstinacy will try to find support for their views in the remarks of a young and gifted emperor.

"In all other spheres, the Emperor is a fine child of his age, who looks forward and not backward, and delights in innovation. If he dislikes modern art, he must have good reasons of his own for doing so, and these reasons have a more important significance than if they were held by an old man. The profound dislike of William II. for modern art dates from the epoch of naturalism and its custom of painting poor people. That school was, indeed, little calculated to inspire enthusiasm in those who had the usual views and tastes of sovereigns, but it is no secret that the degree of His Majesty's dislike was determined by the fact that in the Emperor's entourage these portrayals of scenes taken from the proletariat were curtly characterized as 'Social Democratic,' and the artists of this school were suspected of entertaining Social Democratic views. Since then, William II. has paid no attention to modern art and its future development. . . . He, therefore, remains true to the viewpoint of his education, which, like that of all educated persons, was founded on the idealist and esthetic contemplation of the antique as the criterion of art. . . . . .

"What the Emperor characterized as 'advertisement' is an awakening of general artistic interest by the victorious campaign in behalf of new aims. . . . For this reason there would have


KIPLING'S POEM TO JOHN BULL—
YOU ARE A MIDDLE AGE
JOHN BULL—"DEAR ME, THAT MUST BE WORSE THAN A CAITIFF. I THINK I'LL CALL FOR A COURT OF INQUIRY."
—The Chicago Record-Herald.
POEM ON WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN BULL
TRADE GOVT.
BOER WAR GOVT.
DOCTOR KIPLING
ABSENT MINDED BEGGAR
THE POEM CURE.
—The St. Louis Republic.
KIPLING
POEMS OF WAR
JOHN BULL
RUBBING IT IN ON JOHN.
—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
KIPLING'S WAR POEM
JOHN BULL—"SAY, RUDYARD, ISN'T MY BACK RAW ENOUGH WITHOUT PUMPING THAT DOPE INTO ME?"
—The Detroit Journal.

KIPLING'S NEW POEM IN CARTOON.

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been great rejoicing if William II. had assumed a strenuous and resolute leadership in this sphere as he has done in others. A new splendor would have dawned on Germany. It was not to be; and it is well known who the idealists are who have come between the Emperor and the German art of the future. The history of art will judge them and will say that they prevented William II. from accomplishing a work to which for him, above all men, the age had led up. But the German artists will pursue the thorny path to the goal to which the spirit leads them for the very reason that they are true idealists."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

MANY reasons have been given to account for the backwardness of Southern literature, and it is generally assumed that the conditions bred by the Civil War are chiefly responsible for the literary barrenness of the South. A recent Southern writer, the Rev. J. M. Hawley, in analyzing the influences that have contributed to make Southern literature so "fragmentary and insufficient" that "it can not be said that a literary atmosphere has ever existed in the South," thinks that we must go even back of the war to get the viewpoint necessary to the consideration of this subject. Writing in *Things and Thoughts* (November-December), a new literary magazine, published in Winchester, Va., he says:

"In the *ante-bellum* period the spirit of contentment that pervaded Southern society was unfavorable to the production of a literature. With libraries in almost every mansion, filled with the English classics, the owners felt little need of a literature of their own. Nor was there the stimulus, much less the necessity, that impels genius to put forth its best and strongest efforts. . . . Southern talent sought and found a more congenial and remunerative field. In the sphere of statescraft and jurisprudence it was at its best. The Southern mind craved excitement. Argumentative rather than speculative, prosaic rather than romantic, it preferred the contests of the forum to the quiet seclusion of the cloister. Oratory was its never-failing delight. And the South sent to the rostrum and to the halls of legislature orators of world-wide fame. We have only to mention her Henrys, her Haynes, her Clays, her Calhouns, and her Lamars. What jurist of America has surpassed in clearness of insight and keenness of logic John Marshall, of Virginia? And when we consider the political treatises of great Southern statesmen, we shall find nothing surpassing them, in vigor and versatility, this side of classic times. With attractions so great and rewards so ample as those offered by politics and jurisprudence, it is not surprising that the master minds of the South had scant predilection for literary pursuits."

The presence of slavery, more than any other single cause, we are assured, retarded the growth of literature in the South. Southern civilization had grown up with its very foundations built upon slavery. The institution must be commended by orator or author, or not discussed at all, since anti-slavery sentiment was fraught with peril to the whole social fabric. "In the ear of every poet and author who dared approach the forbidden theme," declares the writer, "a sleepless specter seemed to say, 'Hands off.'" Under such conditions and limitations Southern literature could attain only a feeble and one-sided growth. This mental bondage was fatal to the full development of literary art. After slavery came the war, and with it "disappointment, poverty. physical suffering." Mr. Hawley continues:

"The South passed through a period of adversity and suffering scarcely paralleled in the history of man. Her social system was a complete wreck. A more unpropitious time for literary achievement can scarcely be imagined. Many a soul, pregnant wth celestial fire, could only wait and hope in the midst of universal disorder and discouragements. Many a harp hung silent upon the willows. Unmerciful disaster seemed to mark the poet and the author as her special prey. Who can think of William Gilmore Simms following, at short intervals, two wives and nine children to the grave, the last of them two boys of especial promise, with home and library in ashes, without feeling the unutterable pathos of human life? Who can think of Paul Hamilton Hayne—'poet-laureate of the South'—losing home, library, all, in the bombardment of Charleston, and living for years in a rude cottage amid the pines of Georgia, with the bare necessities of life around him, without feeling that heartless destiny seeks a shining mark? And Timrod—poor Henry Timrod—who can think at all of his struggles and sufferings without tears? With shattered health, wrecked fortune, and pinching poverty, can we wonder that the harp fell from his nerveless hand? His own letter to Hayne, his life-long friend, a year after the war, shall tell the story of his blasted hopes: 'I have now hacked on for *four* months, and as yet have failed to receive a single month's pay. I confess the truth, my dear P——, I not only feel that I can write no more verse, but I am perfectly indifferent to the fate of what I have already composed. I would consign every line of it to eternal oblivion, for—*one hundred dollars in hand!*' And who can think of Sidney Lanier, with failing health and empty purse, but with a thousand songs singing in his heart, appealing to the head of a department in Washington for a common clerkship, only to be informed at the last moment that the vacancy had been filled by another applicant, without feeling the cruel irony of fate? Significant in meaning, as touching in pathos, are his words to Bayard Taylor: 'Perhaps you know that, with us of the younger generation in the South since the war, pretty much the whole of life has been merely not—dying.' In view of these conditions and facts, we wonder, not that the Southern muse struck a feeble note, but that it found heart to sing at all."

But a brighter, happier, more auspicious day has dawned for Southern literature. The literary achievements of the last two decades—of such writers as Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Mary Johnston, and Madison Cawein—in themselves mark something of a *renaissance*, and to Mr. Hawley they are prophetic of the future. Out of the "heroic past" of the South, with its deeds of daring and devotion to duty, shall grow the coming literature. He concludes:

"The marvelous outburst of the martial spirit in '61; the Spartan-like courage of the combatants; the thrilling adventures; endurance unparalleled; greatness even in disaster; the building of a new life upon the ruins of the old; the growth of fraternity between the sections; the cementing of a vast population in an enduring unity; the beginning of a deeper, broader, mightier national life—these are the treasures of which an enduring literature will be made. That this work, at once fascinating and important, will be adequately and faithfully done, who can doubt? With it every true American heart beats in sympathy. When this task is accomplished, art will reflect in bright lights and brilliant colors all that is best and sweetest in human life, all that is noble and enduring in modern civilization."

NOTES.

IN the recent death of William Ellery Channing at his home in Concord, Mass., American literature loses one of its most distinctive personalities. Says *The Dial:* "As the husband of a sister of Margaret Fuller, as the close associate of Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne, and as one of the best-known American poets of half a century ago, his life linked the twentieth century with a past that now seems remote indeed, not so much for the years that separate us from it as for the changes that those years have brought in our national ideals. Altho he broke the silence as recently as 1886 with a poem on John Brown, his work was mainly done nearer fifty than fifteen years ago, and many who took note of his death the other day must have learned at the same time with no little surprise that he had lived on into the new century."

A MOST amusing literary blunder in a large-paper edition of Milton's ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," published in Chicago, is noted in *The Record-Herald* of that city. In the twenty-seventh stanza of Milton's famous poem occur the lines:

> But see the Virgin blest
> Hath laid her Babe to rest,
> Time is our tedious song should here have ending;
> Heav'n's youngest teemed star
> Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
> Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending;

In the Chicago version "handmaid" is converted into the very prosaic "hand-made"! What is more, the error was repeated, without correction or comment, in the Christmas number of *The Critic.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS AMERICA BEHINDHAND IN SCIENCE?

THAT America's position in the scientific world is an inferior one is asserted by Carl Snyder in *The North American Review* (January). He does not deny that we have produced great men of science, nor that we have many to-day who have done genuine and distinguished work. In the field of applied science, too, no nation has a prouder record, as the names of Fulton, Morse, Bell, and a hundred others show. And yet with all this we are lacking, Mr. Snyder tells us, in the true scientific spirit, and have not done our share in a single one of the great lines of investigation that are advancing modern civilization. We quote the first of his illustrations. He says:

"Pasteur's memorable discovery that the fermentation of beer was due solely to the presence of minute organisms (microbes) was made early in the sixties. That was forty years ago. Step by step the ideas of Pasteur grew and broadened. Applied to the disease of the vines, then to dying silkworms, then to sheep cholera, they are estimated, before his death, to have saved to France alone a sum greater than the cost of the Prussian war, with the colossal indemnity demanded by Bismarck thrown in. Pasteur's own researches culminated in the germ theory of contagions. A young English surgeon, now Lord Lister, applied his idea to the method of surgical operations; this step was enormous. To-day, operations are common that were unheard of thirty or forty years ago; unknown diseases, such as appendicitis, have been discovered and a radical cure has been found for them. Germans like Behring and Koch, Japanese like Kitasato, a crowd of disciples and followers of the Master, as he is known in France, have extended Pasteur's ideas to the treatment of diphtheria, lockjaw, anthrax, and many other scourges. Thanks to him, hydrophobia has been robbed of its terrors. At last, medicine begins dimly to emerge from quackery and empiricism, and bids fair in time to become a true science. All this belongs to the present day, most of it to the last decade or so, yet in all this brilliant list of discoveries and applications no American name is to be found, even tho we have a larger number of medical schools, medical professors, and medical students than any other country in the world.

"In another field. To-day, ocean travelers, two hundred miles from land, talk with friends by a telegraph that crosses space with invisible feet. Marconi's admirable triumphs are merely the culmination of a long train of patient researches on the part of many workers in many lands. Clerk Maxwell, the English physicist, had predicted the common nature of electricity and light before our Civil War came to an end. Seeking to verify this surmise, Hertz, aided and advised by his patron, the veteran von Helmholtz, made his epochal discoveries at Carlsruhe. All the world knew of it thirteen years ago.

"A host of experimenters were instantly in the field. The delicate coherer which made wireless telegraphy possible was the independent discovery of Professor Branly, of the Catholic University of Paris, and Prof. Oliver Lodge, of Liverpool. Notable contributons have been made by the Italian Professor Righi, by the Germans Professor Slaby, Count Arco, Professor Braun, by Professor Preece, of England, and Professor Bose, of Calcutta in India, to name but a few. It is to be noted that Marconi, like Morse, was an untrained amateur. It was a free field; no American entered. Not with all the stimulating examples of Edison, Tesla, Elihu Thompson was there one Yankee genius stirred to the task."

And so Mr. Snyder goes on to show that tho we are the first steel-makers in the world, the last volume on metallurgy contains, among hundreds of Belgian, Dutch, German, English, French, and Russian contributors to the science, the names of only two Americans, Professors Gibbs and Howe, neither familiar to the general public. The great series of investigations on the phenomena of electricity in gases, including the discovery of the so-called cathode phenomena, the Crookes tube, the radiometer, the Roentgen rays, leading up to Professor Thomson's epoch-making corpuscular theory, recalls the name of no American contributor. In chemistry, whose progress in recent years has been so vast that no one man can be an expert in more than one or two of its branches, the primacy has shifted from country to country, so that now a Swede, now a Norwegian, now a Russian, now a Frenchman, or a German, has been the world's greatest chemist. Yet the history of the science might be written, according to Mr. Snyder, without noting the work of more than a single American, and this one, Professor Willard Gibbs, of Yale, is unknown here except to his fellow workers in science. The state of the work in this country is sufficiently indicated, the writer goes on to say, by the fact that Professor Gibbs's work was practically unknown until dug out of the Connecticut archives by a Dutch chemist twenty years after it had been done. There is not space to give all of the examples that are presented by Mr. Snyder. He says:

"It is pretty much the same story wherever we turn. What is the cause? Why is it that this people, now marching to the industrial conquest of the earth, has done so little, comparatively, in the realms of science? I leave the answer to others who may love large generalizations more. My purpose was rather to indicate a condition than to propose a remedy. It is certain we do not lack for colleges and institutions of 'higher culture.' The sums which our Crœsuses scatter with lavish hand are the wonderment of Europe. We are a clever people, undoubtedly; this we have *no need to be told*; our newspapers and orators do not miss an opportunity of telling us so. We have done big things; and it is, perhaps, just for that reason, just because of the rich prizes of business, that the Faradays and Claude Bernards are not to be found among us."

We need in this country, Mr. Snyder tells us in conclusion, more great institutions for the encouragement of research; we need the independence and leisure of the German university system. We need some great scientific club, where scientific men may meet and keep abreast of scientific progress. Money may build laboratories and endow professorships, but it can not create true scientific enthusiasm. That this is coming there are already signs, and it can not come too soon.

A NEW THEORY OF NERVE ACTION.

A THEORY of nerve action advanced by Prof. Albert F. Mathews, of Chicago University, at the recent meeting of the American Society of Naturalists in that city, has attracted much attention, owing to the fact that it furnishes an explanation of so many different physiological phenomena and harmonizes so many of the recent conceptions of physics and biology. Professor Loeb, of the same institution, regards his colleague's theory as "the most nearly fundamental physiological generalization in fifty years." According to Professor Mathews, nervous phenomena are at once chemical and electrical, his theory reducing chemical and electrical stimulation to a common measure. His hypothesis makes clear the action of anesthetics, shows why heat diminishes nervous irritability, explains drunkenness, and, it may even be said, clears up many hitherto obscure vital phenomena. In *The Sun* (New York, December 31) a brief summary is given of Dr. Mathews's discoveries, which, stated in the simplest form, are as follows: The motor nerves consist of a colloidal or glue-like substance just on the point of jellying, something like partly cooled gelatin. The jellying of this nerve substance corresponds to the stimulation of the nerve, and is brought about by the action of atoms or atomic groups carrying negative electrical charges. The particles of the nerve in the unstimulated or glue-like state carry positive charges. Thus, says Professor Mathews:

"Whenever in any part of a nerve negative charges are in excess the nerve is stimulated, that is, the colloids pass from a solution to a jelly. . . . . .

"The irritability of a nerve is diminished whenever the solu-

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tion of the colloids is rendered more permanent. It increases as the nerve approaches the gelation state. . . . . .

"Heat diminishes the irritability of the nerve by rendering the solution more stable; cold increases it by rendering it less stable. At high temperatures gelation takes place and the nerve is stimulated."

The different kinds of stimulation corresponding to the various senses are also explained. In mechanical stimulation (touch) the colloidal particles are forced together:

"As they coalesce their surface becomes less. Less positive charges can reside on it, and part of the negative charges previously induced in the surrounding water are set free and immediately precipitate the next group of colloids. These in their turn set free negatives which precipitate the next group, and so the nerve impulse is carried."

Chemical stimulation is due, as has already been said, to the action of negative electrical charges, and the reverse action, the inhibition of stimulation, or poisoning, is due to atomic groups having positive charges. The degree of either depends on the number of charges, or "electrons," that are revolving as satellites about the atom. As these vibrating charges, according to the electromagnetic theory of light, give rise to luminous radiation, stimulation by light (sight) is explained. The theory explains anesthesia because all anesthetics dissolve fat. "They reduce the irritability of the nerve or protoplasm because the colloids in the nerve are largely fat compounds and more soluble in a mixture of ether and water than in water alone. All anesthetics render the colloidal solution more permanent and prevent gelation." In drunkenness, the alcohol dissolves the colloids in the highly sensitive brain-cells, making the solution more stable. reducing the power to send motor currents to the muscles. Snake-poison coagulates the nerve colloids, but alcohol dilutes this substance and is thus an antidote.

The Sun correspondent tells us that this interesting theory was formed as follows:

"W. B. Hardy, of Cambridge, England, showed some time ago that the colloidal solutions carry on their particles negative or positive charges of electricity, and can be precipitated by the opposite charges. It has long been known that the nerve was made of proteids, and that whenever a nerve impulse was transmitted it was accompanied by a current of negative electricity. Recently Dr. Jacques Loeb, who showed a year ago that sodium chloride solution would stimulate the heart to increased action, and who has since been working to determine how the sodium accomplished that end, . . . began investigation into the influence of ions [atomic groups] on muscle stimulus.

"Dr. Mathews, a colleague of his, took this up at once and began a series of experiments with the nerves of frogs and other animals, which quickly showed that not the positive, or sodium, but the negative chloride ion was the determining factor. He was led by his experiments to form the hypothesis that the nerve stimulus was similar to the precipitation of collodial solutions by the same substances as described by Hardy, and at once found his hypothesis satisfying every condition. He found, in short, that what happens in the nerve when it is stimulated is nothing more than that it has a tendency to 'jell.'

"Finding then that the particles of colloidal solution in the nerve had positive electric charges, he next discovered that they induced in the water which holds them in solution negative charges about themselves. When a mechanical jar causes two or more colloidal particles to coalesce as raindrops on a window do when it is struck by a blow, the surface of these, upon which the charges reside, is reduced, some of the negative charges are released and attract to themselves some of the positive charges on the neighboring particles, causing these in turn to coalesce in order to reduce their surface, and thus, in turn, freeing other negative charges which affect the next layer. Thus is created that negative current or negative variation

"Dr. Loeb, taking up these experiments, at once found them fitting in with his, and knowing that muscle is, like the nerve, colloidal in nature, had at once at hand an explanation of muscular contractility—one of the most difficult problems science has had to contend with. For it at once became evident that the negative current, or motor impulse, entering the nerve, precipitated the colloids therein in the same way and thus contracted the nerve."

So far as can be learned from the daily press, which is at present our only source of information, the new theory is being kindly received by scientific men. *The Times* (New York) prints interviews with a few representative specialists. Dr. Edward C. Spitzka said to its reporter:

"This work seems to be based upon scientific principles. Very possibly he has approached the kernel of an important solution."

Dr. George F. Shrady said:

"This theory is rather a striking one, and apparently very plausible, in view of the fact that it is founded on good scientific principles of induction. Of course the theory is in its tentative stage, and more experiments are required before it can be positively affirmed, but there seems enough in it to command the attention of scientific men. The explanations made by the distinguished professor are very ingenious, and are based on well-known physical laws. In some respects this is a new discovery in the matter of explaining the facts, altho many of the facts themselves are matters of long observation among experimenters, and he has also acquired some new facts in reference to the relation of ions to the disturbances of nerve energy. This would tend to establish a somewhat different general law explaining the action of therapeutic agents. In that respect it may open the door to the establishment of a new therapeutic principle.

"The position taken by Dr. Mathews is a very broad and comprehensive one, and it is impossible to say at this time what its ultimate outcome may be in the way of its application to practical therapeutics. At this stage it could hardly be considered important except in establishing a general principle in outlining further work and experiment."

Dr. W. J. Gies, instructor in physiological chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has known Dr. Mathews for a long time, and said that the generalizations of the latter were important and ingenious. He is quoted as follows:

"It will clear up mysteries connected with the functions of the nerves and should bear on the whole question of the relation of the nerves to the rest of the body. This theory will go a long way to explain the changes that take place in the nerves when a man becomes intoxicated or the neural changes that account for the effects of anesthetics. It may be regarded as one of the most important generalizations in biology made during recent years."

SIZE AND MASS OF THE VISIBLE UNIVERSE.

HOW large is that part of our universe that we can see? And how much does it weigh? These would seem to be hopeless problems and ones whose solution would lack profit. Yet astronomers and physicists have often tried to answer them, with varying success. A recent attempt made by Lord Kelvin is thus described in *The Popular Science Monthly*:

"The data for Kelvin's investigation are as follows: The part of the universe visible to us may be considered to lie within a sphere having a radius equal to the distance of a star whose parallax is one-thousandth of a second of arc. This distance is about thirty thousand million million kilometers; a distance so great that light would require about three thousand years to traverse it. The number of stars, luminous and non-luminous, within this sphere, Kelvin estimates to be something like one thousand million. This agrees well with the figures of Newcomb and Young, who have estimated that the visible stars are fifty to one hundred millions in number. Assuming the average mass of these stars to be equal to the mass of our sun, the amount of mass in the visible universe is about 2×10^{36} metric tons.

"Now, if these thousand million suns had been uniformly distributed within the sphere in question, and had started from rest twenty-five million years ago, they would have acquired under the law of gravitation about such velocities as the stars are now observed to possess; or, if thousands of millions of years ago

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they started from rest at mutual distances asunder, very great in comparison with the radius of the supposed sphere, and so distributed that they would now be temporarily equally spaced in that sphere, their mean velocities would be of the same order as that actually observed. A non-uniform initial distribution of the suns would give higher velocities for the stars than the observed values; and any great increase in the assumed number of suns would require far greater velocities than the observed values. Hence Kelvin infers that the amount of mass in our universe is greater than one hundred million times and less than two thousand million times our sun's mass.

"That there would be plenty of room for a thousand million suns in the assumed sphere is shown by a striking calculation made by Kelvin. Thus, if the suns were placed severally at the centers of the thousand million cubes into which their enclosing sphere may be supposed to be divided, then each sun would be nearly fifty million million kilometers from each of its six nearest neighbors. This distance is a little greater than the distance of the nearest fixed stars from our solar system."

WONDERFUL ARCTIC MIRAGES.

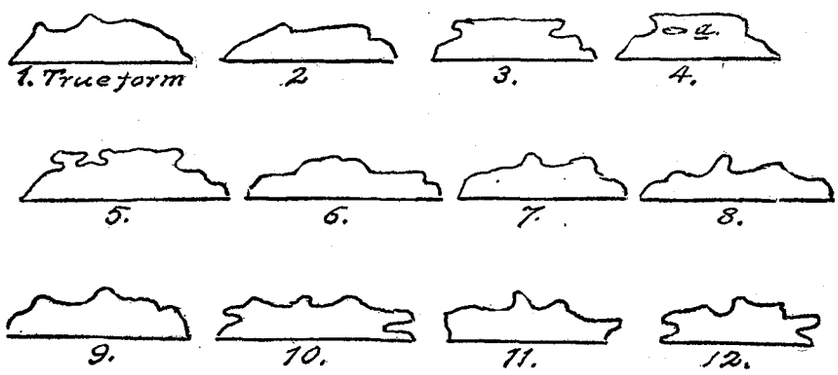
SOME remarkable phenomena of atmospheric refraction to be seen in the arctic regions are described by Dr. G. W. Harvey in *Popular Science News* (January). The ordinary mirage is stationary or dissolves slowly, but the appearances witnessed by Dr. Harvey were constantly changing. He tells his story thus:

"We were anchored in Norton Sound, Alaska, and about twelve or fourteen miles from land. To the south and west of us was a low range of mountains stretching back and up from the Sound to various altitudes, but in no case reaching a greater height than fifteen hundred feet. The summit of this range was about eighteen or twenty miles from our good ship, and of a smooth contour, but falling off into wide stretches of subjacent declivities that united one peak to the other. It was shortly after dinner, while promenading with a friend, that I first noticed a mountain in front of me assume a different shape from that of its accustomed outline. . . . . .

"I began to look about me. There were no clouds within twenty degrees of the horizon. There was no haze either; not even in the dim distance, and all the atmospheric conditions were seemingly most unfavorable for mirage effects; yet every mountain in the range to the south and west of our ship seemed vying in this *tableau fantoccini* of nature.

"One of the most striking reproductions of this mimicry was that of a revolving and disappearing double gun-turret and its ordnance. The round turret would come slowly up out of the summit of the mountain, and when a proper height was reached a gun would be thrust from its side and then as suddenly withdrawn. It might reappear in a moment or the gun on the opposite side be thrust out. Again they would be run out from both sides simultaneously, to be withdrawn in succession. After this realistic gun-play the turret would slowly settle back within the mountain-top to reappear in a few moments in another rôle. Perhaps upon its next appearance there would be but one gun used. This would be run out from the turret's side, and instead of being withdrawn as in the former play the turret would swing half around instantly with gun in position. One could hardly escape the idea that there was a mighty battle being fought with heavy artillery. The only thing lacking to make it decidedly real was some smoke and thunder.

"One other specter was that of a volcano, and what made it all the more vivid was the fact that in coming through the Aleutian Islands we have seen two smoking mountain cones. This spectral volcano came slowly up from the mountain-top and assumed a truncated form, then a red spot appeared in its center, which gradually developed into a lurid glow and spread until one side of the cone was seemingly melted off and ran down the side, leaving the other intact."



ARCTIC MIRAGE EFFECTS. *a*. A LAKE.

Sometimes a tunnel would appear in the body of some mountain, and would slowly turn into an open cut or canal, which widened until part of the mountain became an island that finally seemed to vanish in the distance. Sometimes a number of tunnels would appear and coalesce, as if part of the mountain was being mined away. At another time the mountain would rise into a lofty and rugged eminence, with a wide plateau on one side, which presently became clothed with trees, or a number of the mountains would rise into lofty heights separately, and then run together into one huge wall. A triangular opening would appear in this, base upward, and this opening would spread until the mountain separated into two cones, one of which rose and floated off while the other settled into the earth. To quote again:

"I have given you but a few of the multitude of these wonderful refractive transmutations, for intermixed with these most notable ones were all manner of images, such as huge mounted cannon, gigantic clubs raised by invisible hands, captive balloons, cocks of hay, domes, towers, palisades, pyramids, and obelisks, giants in acrobatic contortion, immense stairways reaching upward to invisible mansions, anvils equal to the hammer of Cyclops, lakes and tarns of great beauty, tops, toad-stools, bottles, tumblers, and thousands of other forms so numerous and fantastic that one could easily imagine himself a beholder upon the day of creation when all things of earth were plastic, and being modeled and given shapes and forms as best pleased Him whose power and wisdom fashioned the universe.

"The crowning effort of all this phantasmagorical display was the deadly swoop and rending struggle of a mighty bird of prey. The mountain in front of us reared itself into a slender pinnacle, which began to narrow in at about its upper fourth until a complete separation took place. The upper piece assumed in the course of a few moments the outlines of an immense eagle or roc, which hovered threateningly over the rapidly settling pinnacle until the mountain had assumed almost its natural contour, when it swooped and seemingly struggled for a moment with its prey, or until the apparition had passed from the image back to reality.

"The accompanying diagrams are some changes noted in Brisbane Island, which lay some sixty miles to the north of us, on the evening following. These all occurred within an hour. I learned afterward in conversation with people who have spent many summers in the Arctic that such marvelous displays as I had beheld were of common occurrence in June, almost anywhere in the Bering Sea."

New Ceramic Substance.—A new artificial clay has been introduced in Germany, which, according to the *Moniteur de la Céramique et de la Verrerie*, is attracting much attention in that country. The substance of which it is composed can be molded also into bricks, tiles, etc. "This new substance is composed of sand, 'Meudon white,' cement, liquid glue, and petroleum, mixed according to a special method. The result is a plastic material resembling clay, which becomes extraordinarily hard when heated. . . . Tiles made of this substance are notable for

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their sharpness of edge and angle, for their resistance to atmospheric influences, and their incombustibility. They are also non-absorbent of moisture. The substance can also be used in the manufacture of artificial stone for building, in all colors, and capable of being molded into ornamental forms according to the architect's plans. . . . This artificial clay has been tested at the Charlottenburg laboratory with most favorable results. As it is made so easily and without special machinery it is believed that the small builder can use it and that the price of building will be reduced thereby." In quoting this description, *Cosmos* (Paris, December 21) remarks that "if the process of manufacture has been patented, as is probable, the method can hardly benefit the builders, either large or small, no matter how useful and interesting the new substance is."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSE OF THE VARIATION OF LATITUDE.

THE most sensational astronomical discovery of recent years was that the earth's poles are not fixed, but move slowly over its surface, describing small curves. This was first suspected from the fact that the latitude of certain places, when measured with the greatest care, was found to vary slightly, and the phenomenon is hence generally known as "the variation of latitude." Tho the announcement that the poles are not fixed points was received with incredulity at first, it is now accepted by all astronomers; but they have not yet agreed on the explanation. One of the latest is thus discussed in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 14):

"Among the different causes that have been suggested to account for the phenomenon of variation of latitude is that proposed by Halm of the Edinburgh observatory, who ascribes it to the sun's magnetism. This scientist asserts that he has demonstrated that the eleven-year sun-spot period and the still longer period of 50 or 60 years that seems to exist for the spots and for the aurora borealis, appear in the movements of the terrestrial pole. He has noted the same periodicity in the secular variations of the obliquity of the ecliptic. His conclusions have been contested by Thackeray, of the Greenwich Observatory; but Halm returns to the subject in an extended article in *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 3649), in which he shows the curves that represent, on the one hand, the frequency of auroras, of magnetic disturbances and of solar spots, and, on the other hand, of variations of latitude, of the obliquity of the ecliptic and of the sun's 'right ascensions.' The analogies presented by these curves, which show a double periodicity, are to be explained, according to Halm, by the action of the sun on the magnetic axis of the globe, which is at an angle of about 12° with the axis of rotation, and whose asymmetric position thus gives rise to perturbations of the earth's movement of rotation. It is remarked by *Ciel et Terre* that these facts are doubtless curious and worthy of careful investigation, but that the relations asserted by Halm are a little vague and that the observational data are not numerous enough nor homogeneous enough to support so minute an analysis. We must not forget that we are dealing here with hundredths and thousandths of a second. These microscopic variations seem a rather fragile basis for so vast a theory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Safety Steamship.—After the terrible catastrophe of which *La Bourgogne* was the victim, the family of one of the passengers on the ill-fated ship established a prize for the best plan to avoid disasters of this kind. The jury to which the decision was left has decided that none of the plans hitherto presented solves the problem, but some of them are interesting. The *Revue Technique* publishes an analysis of the devices entered in competition for the prize, among them that of M. Goulaieff, naval constructor of the imperial Russian navy, who proposes a hull of novel form and proportions with triple cellular sides. "In these conditions," says the writer, "a collision would result in the flooding of only one compartment, or two at the worst. In any case not a drop of water would penetrate to the interior of the vessel. . . . Ships built in this way would also have the advantage that they would not roll, as has been shown by actual experiment. . . . Finally, instead of being uncomfortable for passengers and diminishing the capacity of the vessel for freight, this arrangement would make it possible to increase largely the comfort of voyagers by enabling us to raise the cabins without danger. The inventor also claims that it is not impossible to make over our existing vessels so that they will answer these conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Psychology of the Lion.—An interesting experiment calculated to throw light on the degree of intelligence possessed by wild animals is described in the *Annales de la Psychologie Zoologique*, a publication devoted to facts of experience or observation that bear on the mental faculties of animals. This experiment was tried by M. Hachet-Souplet in the Paris Museum of Natural History on May 19, 1901, and the following abstract of his account is taken from *Cosmos* (December 7):

"The subject of the experiment was the fierce and shaggy king of beasts. The object was to ascertain whether the lion, whose psychology is almost unknown to us because of the difficulty of studying it in the African deserts and because it is probably altered in menageries, has enough ingenuity to open a box in which is placed some attractive morsel. The lion in the experiment, on being thrust into the cage where the box is placed, first showed a feeling of disquietude, which, it seems, could be clearly perceived in his attitude and 'on his face'; then he took courage, and, after some hesitation, he approached the box very gently, sniffed at it, and convinced himself of the nature of its contents, showing a lively desire to get at it. Nevertheless, he did not try to break the boards; he examined the box with close attention, and finally he took the edge of the cover gently in his teeth and raised it without violence. He was at this time in front of the box, on the side opposite the hinges; it was thus necessary that he should thrust his neck forward over the box, still holding the cover, and that he should not let go of it until he had opened it far enough for it to fall over backward. This had to be done in spite of the temptation offered by the meat, from the moment when his mouth passed over the morsel. Now all these movements were carried out by the lion, without haste, in comparatively precise fashion and, so to speak, 'reasonably.' The trial took three minutes. Here we have an exact fact with which we may clothe the framework of the leonine psychology—a framework which has been occupied hitherto, Mr. Hachet-Souplet affirms, solely by the very romantic adventure of Androcles. We might add also the story of Daniel; but the lions that spared the prophet's life would doubtless have devoured him if their instinct had not been mastered and modified for the moment by an invisible force."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The After-Dinner Nap.—Those who indulge in a nap after a meal argue "that it is a natural instinct," and point to animals to prove their point. A German physician now calls this belief in question, according to *Health* (January), which says:

"Dr. Schule is the daring savant who has hurled this bomb into the camp of the postprandial sleepers. He does not indulge in unreasoning condemnation of the practise, but as the result of a number of experiments he announces that sleep after meals has the effect of decreasing the mobility of the stomach, and inducing a condition of hyperacidity. On the other hand, he admits that the recumbent position after a meal is favorable rather than otherwise, but the tendency to sleep should be resisted, for that way danger lies. The doctor bases his conclusions upon the analysis of the contents of several normal stomachs a few hours after eating. In some of the cases, the meal had been followed by sleep, in others, not. While this assertion deals a crushing blow at the after-dinner nap, it need not be accepted as conclusive, as there may have been conditions present in the cases reported of which the analyst was not cognizant."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DECLINE OF ATHEISM.

IT is worth noting that the first year of the twentieth century has not produced any "new religion," and this fact leads F. Marion Crawford, the well-known novelist, to hope that for a time at least "humanity may be willing to believe, without inventing new creeds in which its belief may run riot for a while, degenerate into credulity, and explode in the disaster of disillusionment." Mr. Crawford sees another hopeful sign in what he believes to be the waning influence of the school of "Scientific Atheism," which "seemed to threaten the foundations of faith in all men, because it proposed to show something new and demonstrably credible in the place of the belief in a supreme but invisible and undemonstrable cause of things, on which all the religions of the world originally depend for their existence." He continues (in the New York *Journal*, December 29) as follows:

"There was something very heroic about the men of science of the nineteenth century. As the Titans fought against Olympus, they arrayed themselves in battle against all religious belief, armed with such weapons of argument as the human intellect had not seen since Socrates and Plato reasoned on the other side to prove the immortality of the soul. Their aim was high, for they sought truth, their scientific conviction was sincere, their warfare against the Great Undemonstrated was open and fearless. They had much intellectual vanity, and small blame to them, but they were splendidly unselfish men; they had their limitations, but they admitted these frankly; their very prejudice was imposing by its simplicity and breadth.

"They failed to change, or destroy, the religions of the world, but they accomplished much. They were not mere pioneers and forerunners of discovery, they were discoverers themselves; yet, to the men of science of the opening twentieth century, they were what the medieval alchemists were to Priestly and Lavoisier, what Cornelius Agrippa was to Galvani and Ampere, who in their turn were little more than empirics compared with Helmholtz or Huxley. As Ptolemy the astrologer was to Tycho Brahe, the astrologer on whom truth was dawning, as Brahe was to Galileo the astronomer, as Galileo to Herschel, each depending directly on him who went before him, so, our modern seekers after learning are themselves in debt to the 'Scientific Atheists' of the nineteenth century—those patient students who piled facts upon facts with untiring labor, till they boasted that they could prove heaven a fable and make religion bankrupt for all time to come."

"Scientific Atheism," declares the writer, was impotent because its attitude was simply a negative one, denying the old, but establishing nothing new. "It failed to convince us that we should not believe in something altogether beyond it," he says, "for it did not keep its chief promise, and when it told us all it knew, it was still as far as ever from the discovery of a demonstrable prime cause." Mr. Crawford concludes:

"As we grow older, we find out what it means to fight for a principle, without hope of present advantage, and we learn to respect the dead Titans who gave their lives for an impossibility, and whose failures to destroy the indestructible were marked by the steps they add to the Giant's Causeway of learning. For tho they could not tear down what was beyond their reach, they planned and built the broad military roads of modern science, monuments of their patience and skill, along which the men of to-day are marching steadily to the only end which science can have—the welfare and security of man.

"If there is one condition of thought which is characteristic of the new century, and of the last years of the old, it is the truce between religion and science, the mutual understanding that neither will disturb the other.

"Darwin, the greatest thinker, the greatest logician, the greatest discoverer of the last generation, was already beyond the limitations of 'Scientific Atheism' when he wrote his 'Earthworms.'

"So was Helmholtz in his later days. A man who is now a leader in scientific discovery, and who was once his assistant, told me many years ago of something he said that showed the bent of his thoughts.

"He was much given to explaining a vast number of phenomena by the theory of the 'vortex.'

"'But,' the assistant asked one day, 'what made the vortex?'

"The man of genius looked at his young companion for a moment.

"'God made the vortex,' he answered gravely."

CAN A MAN BE A CHRISTIAN ON FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK?

THIS question has been asked of J. Keir Hardie, editor of *The Labour Leader* (Glasgow) and a member of the British Parliament, and he answers it in a recent issue of his paper. He confesses at the outset that he finds himself in something of a quandary in attempting to reply to the query, on account of the varying definitions of "Christianity." If a Christian is one "who takes no thought for the morrow, and who does not lay up for himself treasure upon earth," then it is very obvious that "not only can a man be a Christian on five dollars a week, but he could not possibly be anything else." "He might not be much of a theologian," adds Mr. Hardie, "and could not well be a churchgoer, but a Christian he must be." The writer continues:

"In the early days of Christianity, asceticism was held to be a logical outcome of Christian belief. Dives was sent to Hades for apparently no other reason than that he was rich. Lazarus went straight to Abraham's bosom because of his earthly poverty. James, the Epistolean, called upon the rich to 'weep and howl' for the miseries ahead of them. Christ sent out his disciples with empty purses, and himself had not where to lay his head. The Sermon on the Mount is a consistent and powerful argument against property in every form. The Great Teacher understood clearly the difference between life and a mere struggle for existence. If men desired life they might have it in abundance, but only on condition that they abandoned the worship of Mammon. God, the Father, had so ordained that in response to labor the earth would yield enough and to spare for the supply of every human need, and if men were only to follow the example of the owners of the field and the birds of the air and hold all nature's gifts in common, drawing from the great storehouse only what each required for the needs of the day, then life would become free, joyous, and beautiful.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the man who is most simple in his tastes, whose life is lived in closest communion with nature, and is farthest removed from the pomps and vanities of worldly display, approximates most nearly to the Christian ideal. Not for him the glare and glitter of the saloon or the haunts of vice, not for him the expensive adornment of gay apparel. His beauty must be that beauty of holiness which comes from closely following the laws which govern life. . . . The acquisition of property he will regard as an impediment to the development of the soul, which is alone immortal and worth caring for. With Christ there was no wealth save life, and material things were only valuable in so far as they contributed to the production of life."

The fatal flaw in this argument as applied to the subject under consideration, says Mr. Hardie, is simply this: that we do not worship Christ at all, but Mammon. In church life, in literature, in politics, Mammon sits enthroned. The original question resolves itself, therefore, not into a problem of whether a man can be a Christian on five dollars a week, that is, live a life in accordance with the will of God under Christian surroundings, but whether he can do so under present conditions, which, in the opinion of the writer, are the reverse of Christian. To the query in this amended form Mr. Hardie does not hesitate to reply with an emphatic negative. He says:

"The neighborhood in which the man will be compelled to live, whether in London or in some other big industrial center, will be one in which a healthy life is impossible. He will see

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his children and his wife suffer from sickness due in part to a lack of decent food and in part to unsanitary surroundings. However meek and mild he may be, the human spirit within him will be forever in revolt against such conditions, and this of itself is fatal to the Christian life. He will see his wife and children poorly clad, insufficiently fed; his employment nine times out of ten will be precarious and intermittent, and each day's loss of work will be so much necessary food kept from his loved ones. At his work he will be treated with less consideration by those in authority than the machinery, which it may be he tends. There will be no human relationship between him and his employer; a man with $5 a week is simply a hireling of no account, of whom there are thousands willing to take his place, should he show the slightest sign of revolt. Not for him the fellowship of the Christian church. That sacred place is reserved for people who can wear good clothes, pay seat rents, and subscribe to the minister's salary. There are mission-halls for $5-a-week people, where soup, blankets, and coal are to be had in winter on condition that a man foregoes his manhood. For the funds wherewith to build the hall, and provide the soup and blankets and coal, will be largely subscribed by the employer and landlord who grow rich out of his misery.

"Under such circumstances it is not difficult to forecast the end. The man feels himself enveloped in the meshes of a net from which there is no escape. A sense of injustice never leaves him. The present has no joy, the future no hope. And so, bit by bit, his self-respect departs, the careworn face of his wife and the poor clothing of his children irritate him; he loses heart, loses faith in man, faith in God. With growing years he finds it ever more difficult to get work. By and by some period of unemployment more prolonged than those through which he has gone overtakes him, and he ceases to struggle, and becomes, in the language of the fashionable slummer, a lapsed man or a lost soul."

DR. DIXON'S INDICTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

IN the columns of *The Seminary Magazine*, the organ of the students and alumni of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary—which contains "nothing known to be contrary to the wishes of the faculty"—has appeared an interesting discussion of Christian Science. In the issue for November the subject was opened by Rev. J. R. Moseley, Ph.D., who presented an article upon the "Fundamental Ideas of Christian Science." In the December number he followed with "The Relation of Christian Science to Orthodox Christianity." Dr. Moseley's views are characterized by Dr. T. T. Eaton in *The Western Recorder* (Louisville) as being "far more favorable to that fad than the facts warrant." In the same issue with the second of Dr. Moseley's essays appears a severe arraignment of the teachings of Christian Science from the pen of Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., of Boston.

Dr. Dixon begins by declaring that Christian Science, while professing reverence for the Bible, is "a system of infidelity which contradicts the Scriptures, or wrests their meaning to suit its purpose." Secondly, he maintains that it "comes dangerously near the sin against the Holy Ghost, which is never forgiven, when it claims itself to be the Holy Ghost; because that makes the Holy Spirit responsible for all the follies and sins which are cloaked under the plea that there is no such thing as error, sin, or guilt." He says further:

"Christian Science is well adapted to the making of hypocrites. Hypocrisy is simply acting a part, and no man or woman can write with a material pen, 'There is no such thing as matter'; or can, while pain racks the body, assert, 'There is no such thing as pain'; or, while a corpse lies before him, declare, 'There is no such thing as death,' without acting a part. On p. 296 [of Mrs. Eddy's 'Science and Health'] we read: 'If delusion says, "I have lost my memory," you must contradict it. No faculty is lost.' Here are directions for denying what you know to be the fact. 'If a child says, "I am hurt," tho the bleeding gash may be there, the mother must reply, "Oh, nonsense! you are not hurt; you only think you are"' (p. 336). 'Sight, hearing, and all the senses of man are eternal, they can not be lost' (p. 418), which means that a blind man must declare that he is not blind, a deaf man must assert that he is not deaf.

"'Man can not depart from holiness' (p. 541), and 'when he sins he must assert that there is no such thing as sin.'[1] Now I submit that there never was made a better formula for manufacturing hypocrites. Let one continue to declare what he knows to be false, and act his part accordingly for a few years, and he will have formed a habit of hypocrisy which has become a second nature."

Dr. Dixon asserts that marriage is not now encouraged in the "inner circle" of Christian Scientists; that Mrs. Eddy has taught that women to-day can bear children of the Holy Spirit as the Virgin Mary did; and that "there are women in Massachusetts who have declared that they have borne such children."

Christian Science would have us return to the medieval conception that "dirt and devotion" go together, continues the writer, since Mrs. Eddy has decreed that "bathing and rubbing to alter the secretions or remove unhealthy exhalations from the cuticle" are unnecessary, and that "the daily ablutions of the infant are no more natural or necessary than it would be to take a fish out of water once a day and cover it with dirt." In the light of these and similar teachings, Dr. Dixon indicts Christian Science as the "champion humbug of the age," and proceeds to make the following specifications under this indictment:

(1) It claims to be Christian, while in fact it is pagan. He quotes Pundita Ramabai as saying that she recognized it at once as the same philosophy that has been taught among her people of India for four thousand years.

(2) It claims to be the religion of Jesus Christ, while asserting that it was discovered and revealed for the first time by a woman about thirty-five years ago.

(3) It claims to be scientific, while it denies the first principles of science.

(4) It claims to be progressive, while it sets a premium upon ignorance. "Science and Health" asserts that "anatomy, physiology, treatises on health, sustained by what is termed material law, are the husbandmen of sickness and disease."

(5) It professes superior wisdom while it makes assertions bordering on insanity.

(6) It professes to heal the body by asserting that all diseases are illusions of mortal mind, while it really heals by simple and well-known mental processes.

(7) It professes to relieve the suffering of humanity, while adherence to its vagaries would increase that suffering a hundredfold.

Dr. Dixon declares that there is but one grain of truth in Christian Science, namely, that "people may be healed of some diseases by mental processes," and that this grain of truth is "counterfeited in a hundred ways by passing it off for more than it is worth."

Is Bible-Translating Becoming a Fad?—In some quarters the multiplication of new translations of the Bible has been regarded as a gratifying sign of renewed interest in Biblical study. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Methodist), however, thinks that the production of new versions has already gone too far and is tending to destroy the reverence in which the Bible is held. It says:

"There are already at least half a dozen of these so-called modern English Bibles, written in what the authors or editors claim to be the language of the people, each of which in many vital respects differs from the others, and none of which equals in sublimity and power the language of the old version which has been the channel through which God has spoken to the hearts of men for centuries, and which has been simple enough to enable all to grasp its meaning.

"These so-called modern Bibles are helpful as commentaries to the average reader, but as substitutes for the version which

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the people are wont to accept as the holy Scriptures, no one of them has yet justified such a place. It is almost inconceivable that men should expect some of these to be considered seriously as the Bible. If such renderings are continued to be presented to the Bible-reading and Bible-loving world, every man who has ability to write and may be unsatisfied with the Bible or with the versions which have already appeared may produce a Bible in his own language and present as good claim for its acceptance as those which preceded it.

"The Bible is not a book to be put in the language of the common people and to be so presented as the word of God. It is a unique book in origin, purpose, and spirit, and should be as unique in diction. It should be interpreted into the language of the people so that they may understand it; but if it is to be rewritten to conform to the ever-changing language of the people, for many it must needs be filled with slang, which is more nearly than any other the language of vast numbers.

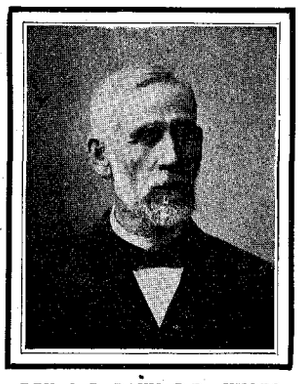
"To impress the world as a divine book, the dignity of the language of the Bible must be maintained, and, in this respect, no improvement can be made upon that of the King James version, which has been practically the making of the English language, except in the substitution of words which may be understood in the language of to-day for obsolete words, and the correction of such renderings as the revisions of the original texts may show to have been erroneously translated."

THE CHRISTIAN AWAKENING OF JAPAN.

THE Christian revival planned and carried through during the past year in Japan seems to have marked an epoch in the religious history of that country, if one can judge from the enthusiastic accounts sent by mission workers in that field to the American religious press. Miss Jessie Ackerman, writing to *Zion's Herald* from Osaka, declares that Japan is experiencing "the greatest religious awakening that has ever come to the country since the Roman Catholics had their 'Day of Pentecost' nearly three hundred years ago"; and the Rev. James H. Pettee, of Okayama, says that "whatever may be said of Japan's attitude toward things religious during the last century, she swung into line with her sisters of the West most promptly on the morning of January 1, 1901, and gave a Christian salute to the twentieth century." From an article by Mr. Pettee in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*, we condense the following account of recent Christian activity in Japan;

The new hopes and determinations of Christians with reference to a forward movement as soon as the twentieth century should open found their first public expression at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in Osaka in April, 1900. From that Japanese meeting the matter was brought before the foreign missionary conference during its session at Tokyo in October of the same year.

Japan has never before seen such a systematic use on a large scale of the well-approved methods and machinery of evangelistic campaigns. Beginning with the first series of meetings last April in Kyobashi district, Tokyo, the twentieth-century movement has spread all over the capital and thence to leading cities and towns throughout the land. Among the scores and hundreds who have been converted are many "hard cases," drunkards, gamblers, and society outcasts. Accurate statistics are not yet available, but certainly five hundred persons have received baptism since May, and thousands more are in process of training for church-membership.



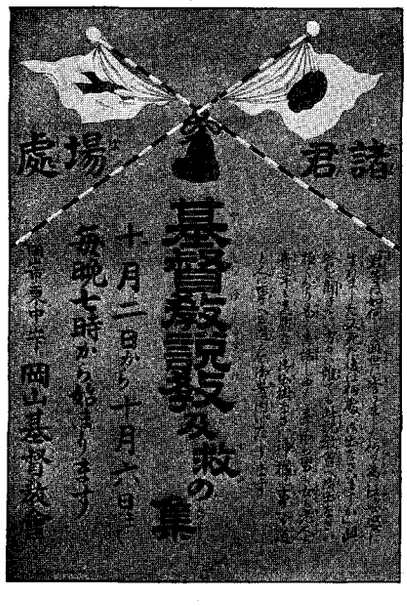
REV. J. D. DAVIS, D.D., KYOTO,
President of last General Conference of Protestant Missionaries in Japan.

REV. T. HARADA, KOBE,
President United Society Christian Endeavor in Japan.

Courtesy of *The Congregationalist and Christian World.*

Interdenominational and international have been written all over this forward movement. Christian Endeavor and similar organizations are much in evidence. Even the Russo-Greek Church, of which that remarkable missionary, Father Nicolai, one of the great religious heroes of the age, is the head and sole foreign clerical worker in this land, and the Roman Catholic as well, feel the thrill of the new Christian life that is surging through Japan. Foreigners vie with Japanese in sustaining and extending the movement. It is a unique opportunity for the wise use of larger means and more workers.

During the latter part of September, Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, acting in response to repeated invitations, visited Japan and made a four-weeks' tour of the country. The first city he visited was Sendoi, and the government college there, which never before had opened its halls for religious addresses, allowed him to speak within its walls. A thousand students heard his address on "The Influence of Christianity among the Students of the West," and one hundred and forty gave in their names as desiring to become Christians. In Tokyo, Mr. Mott was assisted by pastors and educators, by Christian teachers in government colleges, and by the Hon. K. Kataska, president of the House of Representatives in the Japanese Diet. For the first time the Imperial University opened its hall to a distinctively Christian address, and about four hun-



(The originals six times this size and printed in colors.)

Courtesy of *The Congregationalist and Christian World.*

JAPANESE REVIVAL POSTERS.

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dred students gave in their names. In Kyoto, Okayama, Osaka, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki almost as encouraging results were achieved. "Mr. Mott has done more than merely to call attention to the Christian religion," remarks *The Outlook*; "he has created not a little confidence in Christianity among the educated classes in Japan."

The Japanese press manifests much interest in the evangelistic movement. One newspaper went so far as to insert short sermons as samples of the teaching given. The Buddhist papers urge the Buddhist priests to be similarly earnest. A Japanese Christian daily newspaper is already thought to be within the range of probabilities, and the Rev. Unkichi Kawai, of Tokyo, is now in this country in the interests of this project.

The subject of religion seems to be engrossing the attention of the Japanese reviews, and from their comments it appears that the Japanese mind finds great difficulty in reconciling the superficial inconsistencies of Christianity and in discerning as its fundamental principle the spirit of love. The *Rikuga Lasshi*, in an article entitled "Christian Ideas and Love for Animals," reproaches Christian ecclesiastics for their alleged cruelty toward animals. The author considers that a minister of Christ with a gun upon his shoulder is singularly in disaccord with the principles of the religion of mercy and kindness. In another article of the same review, Japan is heartily congratulated upon having resisted the petitions of the Mormons and refused to grant them the freedom of the city in the land of the Mikado. In the aversion manifested by the enlightened classes and by the Government and press of Japan for polygamy, the author sees proof of the great moral progress realized by modern Japan.

JOHN R. MOTT,
Secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation.

Taiyo is most pessimistic with regard to the result of the Christian congress, held at Tokyo in May and June, 1901. The glory of Christ was much preached and sung, it reasons, but the songs were old and well worn. What have they accomplished? Nothing. Was there at least any effort made to explain to intelligent Japanese the work of Christianism in its modern application? The work of the congress was confined to making a few hundred converts, a deceptive and meaningless figure, for those who are sincere will return to their former belief after having lost their illusions, and as for the others, they are of no account. The writer says: "A house has been built on the moving sand. It will fall in ruins and nothing will remain of it." As for our Japanese brother, its readers are assured, the Christian movement will end by a fiasco analogous to that of the Buddhist movement, inaugurated by Toa Bukkyokai. Elsewhere, the same review accuses Roman Catholicism of being the great instigator of the imperialistic ambitions which tend to fetter the American soul.

An interesting study by Dr. Inoue Tetsujiro appears in the same review. As a philosopher and moralist, he tries to reconcile the principal religious doctrines, Buddhism, Christianism, and Confucianism, and he expounds with much profoundness the identity of their moral precepts. The author even goes to the length of telling us that the conception of the divinity, as conceived by Christians and accepted by Chinese—the Jotei, Tensei ei Ten—correspond to the Christian Trinity. Therefore why sow discord among men? Is it not well known that religious divergences are worse than the antagonisms of races? "The different religions," exclaims Inoue, "are crumbling and falling to the ground, and one must build upon their ruins a religion that shall be both sublime and characterized by principles of humanity and love." Later, alluding to the famous speech of Emperor William, recommending "that no quarter be given to the Chinese," and that his fellow beings be exterminated like so many wild beasts, the philosopher Inoue deplores the barbarity and bigotry so widespread in Europe.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PROPOSAL TO CANONIZE JOHN HUSS.

THE petition addressed to the Holy Synod of the Greek Catholic Church by Czechs living in Russia, asking for the canonization of John Huss, is warmly seconded by the *Narodni Listy* (Prague). "Should the prayer be granted," says this petition, "it would mark the accomplishment of a wish long dear to the Czech people. John Huss, the Czech reformer, is called a saint in all our ancient national hymns." The matter has received serious consideration in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which says, however, that "investigation into Huss's record" must be made by the Greek Orthodox Church before it can canonize him:

"But the matter is one to be considered from something besides a dogmatic and moral point of view. There are political results involved. Pan-Slavism and its propaganda will be affected. Huss, a man of candor and courage, could not perhaps have united himself with the Greek Orthodox Church, because he did not understand her well enough."

The Greek Church may make Huss a saint, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), because Russia wants to bring all Slavs over to herself. This idea is more succinctly put by *The Standard* (London):

"Tho it would be strange to see the Orthodox Church canonizing a man whom the Roman Catholic Church first excommunicated and then burnt at the stake, such a step would be quite in consonance with the Orthodox propaganda amongst the Czechs, as well as with Russia's political design of making herself the central protector of all Slavs, including those still under the rule of other countries. Russia finds it easy to extend her sway over the Slavs who adopted the Orthodox faith; tho Orthodoxy, in itself—as shown by the case of Rumanians and Greeks—does not suffice to secure submission to Russian influence."

It is in the last degree improbable that the canonization of Huss by the Greek Catholic Church will ever take place, according to that well-informed Roman Catholic paper, *The Weekly Register* (London), which observes:

"In England, after the fires of Smithfield and the horrors of the Inquisition, there is no more vehement charge against the church than its burning of John Huss in 1415. It is a humorous circumstance for the historian and for the philosopher that Huss was condemned and burnt by the identical Council of Constance that would have reduced the Pope to a cipher."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was adopted at the last general conference, held in May, 1900, and was referred to the various conferences throughout the country, has finally been approved by the three-quarters vote required. Its most striking provision is that which gives women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference. This innovation comes as the result of a contest that began about thirteen years ago.

THE coming of Dr. S. Shechter to New York as the president of the reorganized Jewish Theological Seminary is quite a notable event in the Jewish world. Dr. Shechter is reader in rabbinics in the University of Cambridge, and professor in the University of London. He is famed for important discoveries in Hebrew literature, and the Jewish papers express the belief that his coming will infuse new life into Jewish scholarship in this country. A liberal endowment fund has lately been provided for the Jewish Seminary by the generosity of Messrs. J. H. Schiff, Leonard Lewisohn, and Daniel Guggenheim.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW MUCH IS THE KING OF ENGLAND WORTH?

DURING his life as Prince of Wales, it was popularly supposed that the present monarch of England, whose coming coronation is exciting widespread interest, "had enough to do to make both ends meet." Mr. Arthur Mee, in a "life-history" of Edward VII., which has recently been published in London with the title of "King and Emperor," combats this general opinion. He says:

"It is not difficult to understand how the rumors of his poverty were set abroad. The special grant of £36,000 a year in 1889 had probably something to do with it, but we owe it chiefly, no doubt, to the Prince's well-known sympathy with the race of Israel. The King has always been on excellent terms with the Jews, and it is an open truth that his sympathy has been misinterpreted. When he attended a Rothschild wedding in 1881, there were not wanting those who deliberately misunderstood his presence in the synagog, where no other prince had ever been since the first decade of the century. It was maliciously imagined, and openly suggested, that the Prince had particular reasons for being friendly with the race of moneylenders, and the talk of his being greatly in debt became so general that the Prince thought it worth while to contradict it. Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, declared that his master had no debts worth speaking of; that he could pay every farthing that he owed at any moment; that there was not a word of truth in the tales of a mortgage on Sandringham; and that the whole thing was a fabrication, on a par with similar tales representing the Prince as being assisted by financiers of more or less doubtful honesty.

"The truth is, that from the moment of his birth King Edward has been splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with £60,000 a year in his pocket, and from that day till he ceased to be Prince of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall yielded him that magnificent revenue. The King married at twenty-two, and Parliament gave him Marlborough House and a wedding-present of £40,000 a year. That, too, has come to him regularly since 1863. In 1889, when the Prince's family ran away with his money, Parliament once more came to his aid, and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1863. For eleven years the King has been relieved of the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his children by a special grant of £36,000 a year, bringing his annual public income to £136,000 [$680,000]. That is what it is worth to be Prince of Wales. But even that huge sum is much within the mark of the real income of King Edward before he came to the throne. It has been stated that the King has a private estate of £100,000 a year, which would have made his annual income before his accession something like a quarter of a million; but not having authority for that statement, we may leave it out of our reckoning. All the world knows, however, that the King has at least two private sources of income—his estates and the turf. As Prince of Wales he won £120 a week on the race-course. Six thousand pounds a year represents the winning of his horses during the last ten years. And Sandringham, which was purchased out of his early savings, has a rental of £7,000 a year, bringing his income as we know it to within £1,000 of £150,000 a year.

"That is the minimum, whatever may be the maximum, of the revenue King Edward enjoyed as heir to the throne. The man who would be poor on £150,000 a year would be poor on a million. The House of Commons, when the Prince was receiving £100,000 a year, increased his allowance by £36,000, but the grant was by no means unanimous, a fact which shows that a considerable section in Parliament regarded the Prince as rich enough."

Mr. Mee also recounts the grants to the Prince of Wales for his Indian trip:

"The Prince was seventeen weeks in India, and the bill came to over £1,000 a day. The Admiralty spent £52,000 in taking him out and bringing him home. The Indian Government devoted £30,000 to his reception, and the House of Commons gave the Prince £60,000 as pocket-money. A few years before, the Prince's visit to Canada had cost nearly £70,000,—£16,000 of which had been granted by Parliament, and £53,000 from the Canadian Treasury; but as there was nothing in this grant of a purely personal nature, and as the greater part of it was made by Canada itself, we may dismiss it from our reckoning.

"We are now able to form some idea of the amount of money the Prince of Wales has had at his disposal during his lifetime. He was born with £60,000 a year, set up housekeeping with £100,000 a year, and from 1889 to 1901 had £150,000 a year. Parliament gave the Princess of Wales £10,000 a year on her marriage in 1863, which totals up for the thirty-seven years to £370,000. So that we can now ask, and say with some approach to accuracy, how much money the Prince of Wales has had at his disposal. Totaling up all his Parliamentary grants, his revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, his rental from Sandringham, and incomes from other sources, we find that he has had enough to make him a millionaire many times over if money, being round, had not a habit of running away. The account stands, in rough figures, something like this:

From the Duchy of Cornwall	£3,480,000
From Parliament	1,936,000
From Sandringham Estate	260,000
Ten years' winnings on the turf	60,000
Total	£5,736,000
Payments to Princess of Wales	370,000
Grand total	£6,106,000

"Six millions of money! Roughly, it is an income of £100,000 a year through the whole of his life. Every day the King before his accession had an income of £274 5s.; every hour £11 8s. 3d.; every minute 3s. 9½d. Every time the clock has ticked since the light of Albert Edward dawned on the world, his wealth has grown by three farthings. It looks undignified enough brought down to farthings, but £6,000,000—forty-five tons of English gold, more than the mint makes in a year—is an income not to be despised, even in these money-worshiping days."

Since his accession to the throne, even these princely wages have been raised. As Edward VII. he receives £385,000 [$1,925,000] a year, or a trifle more than £1,000 a day.

GERMANY, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

"THE Germans want the place in the sun which we possess, or at any rate a very large share of it. It is no discredit to the Germans that they desire what we have got, but it would be foolish not to recognize the fact out of a chivalrous desire not to embitter international feeling. The Germans themselves are under no illusions in the matter. They hate us as a nation because they know that they mean if they can to rise at our expense. It may be base, but it is a part of human nature to profess dislike of those with whom you know that you must enter on a desperate struggle. A man bent on fight always likes to call his antagonist hard names. Germany wants, in the first place, sea-power, and all that sea-power gives, and this she can only obtain from us. Next, Germany wants a great commercial expansion, and this she thinks she can not obtain except through our overthrow."

The paragraph above is from a recent editorial in the London *Spectator*, and seems fairly to reflect British opinion, notwithstanding the strong dissent of *The Saturday Review* (London). Germany's plan for the destruction of the British empire is thus hinted at by "Calchas" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"She is bound to aim at the victory in trade; she can not be content that her fleet should remain second, and will not easily abandon the dream that it may one day be first. The Germans, in short, are the one people who have an overwhelming interest in breaking down our sea-power. If that is ever done, it will be done by their assistance and could not be done without it. That is the essence of the question. . . . The limitation of military budgets might be effected by arrangement, and the European Powers would be free to concentrate all their resources upon the otherwise almost hopeless problem of the successful development of their fleets against the Anglo-Saxon. Now, if there be any

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ultimate purpose behind that activity of Germany at all points of the compass which suggests simultaneous designs upon China, Asia Minor, South America, and upon sea-power generally, and is well calculated to confuse the judgment of other countries, that master aim will not be disclosed until the work of creating the fleet is complete. It will be the second or third navy in the world. And if we are not insured by that time against possible danger from Germany, it may be too late."

"The only hope that can be entertained of breaking down British sea-power," proceeds this authority, "lies in the possibility of a continental combination under Teutonic leadership." As for a food supply during her struggle with Great Britain, Germany will draw upon the grain-fields of Russia. All of which inspires the German press to declare that England is maintaining a literary bureau with the object of alarming the United States into an alliance with herself. On the subject of what it terms German "phobia" the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) said recently:

"It is well that the favorite occupation of the English press is at last being estimated in the United States at its true value. At the same time it must be pointed out that in this kind of goading there must always be two parties—the one who goads and the one who is goaded. And the Americans are not children to be caught with hoaxes. . . . The course of the English press in sowing such dissension is positively Mephistophelean."

An interesting account of a conversation with Emperor William in reference to the United States and the possible attitude which Germany may be forced to take toward this country, comes from the *Revue de Paris* (November). It appears that the writer, M. Gaston de Ségur, was traveling last July in Norway and in the little fjord at Odda he found the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. He received an invitation from the Emperor to dine on board, and the article in the *Revue* is a narrative of this visit. "He talked with us," says M. de Ségur, "chiefly about America, for which he professed only moderate sympathy." The account proceeds as follows:

"He sees a future menace in these colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaire, which tends to place an industry or an international exchange in the hands of a single individual or a group of individuals. Suppose, said he, in substance, that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several ocean lines. He occupies no official position in his country, outside of the influence derived from his wealth. It would therefore be impossible to treat with him if an international incident or a foreign Power were involved in the enterprise. It would likewise be impossible to obtain redress from the state, which, having nothing to do with the matter, would decline all responsibility. Then to whom could one have recourse? To guard against this danger, the Kaiser foresees the necessity of forming in the future a European 'Zollverein,' a 'customs league,' against the United States, similar to the blockade devised by Napoleon against England, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests and assuring the liberty of continental commerce at the expense of the development of America. And he declared to us, plainly, that in such an event, England would be called upon to choose between two diametrically opposite policies: either to give her adherence to the blockade and array herself on the side of Europe against the United States, or unite with the last named against the continental Powers."

Commenting on the German Emperor's views of the United States, *The Saturday Review* (London) remarks:

"Some months ago we indicated the very remarkable forecast he presented to the attention of our statesmen and soldiers when he was in England at the time of Queen Victoria's funeral. He then insisted on the necessity which lay upon Germany to construct a great fleet, not with a view to contesting the supremacy of England on the seas, but to meet the menace which the overweening ambition of the United States would some day offer to the development of European policy in South America. A most remarkable confirmation of the statement is to be found in the *Revue de Paris* for November 1. . . . In the light of these disclosures the recent assurance of the German ambassador at Washington that the pursuit of coaling-stations on the South American continent by Germany is a figment of the imagination may be received with respectful astonishment or admiration of such consummate diplomacy."'—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRUSTS AND THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

BACKWARD as Russia is industrially and commercially, the trust question has not only reached her but has assumed an acute phase. It presents itself, however, in a very different form from any known in the United States or in Western Europe. Russia has endeavored to build up manufacturing industries at the expense of agriculture, and her present "crisis" (manifested in failures, falling values, the collapse of corporations and of banks, etc.) is attributed by the Liberal press to the artificial and excessive stimulation of certain industries. The organizers of syndicates and trusts claim that the remedy is in consolidation, and they ask more than toleration and non-interference from the Government. They demand active assistance and support for the combinations, and assert that it is the duty of the Government to promote the formation of trusts.

So general was the discussion of this remarkable attitude that the official organ of the ministry of finance, *The Messenger of Finance and Industry*, felt itself called upon to define the Government's position on the subject of trust formation in Russia. The statement is long and elaborate. It begins with a defense of the protective system adopted by Russia, and points to the rapid growth of manufacturing industries. The present crisis is attributed to the fact that the reduced prices of commodities make it difficult for overcapitalized companies, or for companies which borrowed money improvidently, at high rates of interest, to meet their obligations. The Government can not regard low prices as an evil, continues the statement, and can do nothing to enable the manufacturers to reap higher profits. Economy, energy, cultivation, or new markets and efficiency are declared to be the only practical and permanent remedies for the present disorder. Finally, coming to the question of combination, the statement says:

"Our industry has before it a gradual and independent adaptation to a more normal order of things. If our men of affairs, realizing the lack of such complete adaptation and the imperfect character of their present organization, shall see fit to seek a way out of their difficulties by means of cooperative and combined effort, the ministry of finance will place no obstacles in that path. But this attitude of the ministry toward industrial combination can be counted on only in case combination is resorted to without either an avowed or secret intention to raise prices artificially. In any event, such industrial consolidation must be the business of the manufacturers themselves, and must not depend on the encouragement or the participation of the Government."

Commenting on this, *Novosti*, an opponent of trusts, says that the Government means by industrial cooperation such legitimate methods as conferences, common efforts to cultivate new markets, the establishment of Russian agencies abroad, etc., but that the formation of syndicates for the suppression of competition and the absorption of independent factories is distinctly disapproved as contrary to the interests of Russia.

Prince Mestcherssey, in his *Grajdanin* (Citizen), says that the ministry of finance should long ago have warned the traders and manufacturers that "the Government is not the guardian of our mills and banks and corporate enterprises, but first of all the master and the trustee of the national interests, bound to promote private industry only in so far as it may be necessary to the economic welfare of the whole."

The Moscow *Rosskya Viedomosti*, an advanced Liberal organ, edited by professors of the Moscow University, attacks the

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whole policy of artificial stimulation of manufactures and insists on the necessity of fostering agriculture. It says:

"Russia is in a position very different from that of Germany or France. She is not a creditor, but a debtor, of other countries, and she must try to secure a more favorable balance of trade. Our export trade is wholly agricultural, and to the increase of such exports our attention must be directed, rather than to feverish, premature transplantation of industries, with the aid of foreign capital, which have no foundation in our natural, social economic conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT REDMOND'S TOUR DID FOR IRELAND.

NOW that John Redmond has been welcomed back to Ireland in a most enthusiastic manner, the press of the United Kingdom is involved in dispute regarding the results of his tour. It affords the London *Times* satisfaction to allude to an editorial utterance of the New York *Times* in this fashion:

"Regarding the Clan-na-gael meeting, *The Times* says that the palmy days of the Irish agitators are long past. Irish servant-girls have other use for their wages than to give them to men who falsely pretend to buy dynamite with them. The business is as dead as travel by stage-coach, and naturally the bosoms of the agitators are filled with despair for the future of their beloved country."

The point regarding Mr. Redmond's tour is whether, as *The Daily News* (London) puts it, he has "the Irish in America behind him." At any rate, according to the same authority, "he certainly has the Irish at home." It is not, however, "because they love Mr. Redmond that they have made him their parliamentary leader, but because they perceive that he knows how to play the parliamentary game." Moreover:

"Mr. Redmond is a sort of half-way house between Parnell and O'Connell. Like O'Connell and unlike Parnell, he is a Catholic and a Celt. Like Parnell and unlike O'Connell, he is essentially a Parliament man. O'Connell was at his best on the Hill of Tara. Powerful as he was in the House of Commons, and indeed everywhere, being a man of exuberant ability and real genius, he required his native air for the display of his highest faculties and gifts. There is no better speaker in the House of Commons at this moment than Mr. Redmond. Quiet and reserved in manner, studiously correct in conduct, he has besides natural eloquence the instinct for debate which Macaulay attributed to Mr. Stanley, afterward Lord Derby and Prime Minister."

The Irish home-rule papers are of opinion that Mr. Redmond's tour helped Ireland by insuring American support. "A marvelous success," *The Evening Herald* styles the tour, and equally enthusiastic are *The Freeman's Journal* and *The Independent*. But *The United Irishman*, a Dublin weekly printed partly in the Irish language, says:

"The mission has been a ghastly failure. We make here two simple assertions, and let *The Freeman's Journal* and *The Independent* contradict them if they can: Firstly, that the three Irish organizations in America, the Clan-na-Gael, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Gaelic League all declined to recognize Mr. Redmond and his colleagues as envoys from Ireland; and secondly, that every meeting held by these gentlemen, with the doubtful exception of the meeting at Chicago, was a financial failure. Misrepresentation of the grossest description was resorted to by the parliamentarian press in order to hoodwink the people at home, but even the simplest noticed that, while long cablegrams describing 'enthusiastic meetings' were published in those papers, none of them attempted to reproduce the actual accounts of the meetings appearing in the American press. We told Mr. Redmond before he went he would fail. . . . As a last resort Mr. Redmond appealed to a number of Irish-American millionaires who have not hitherto interested themselves about Ireland, and it is stated that he has been guaranteed a certain sum of money by these gentlemen on condition of their being allowed to nominate or control a section of the Irish members of Parliament. This is the naked truth about the American mission and its result."

The tour led to encouragement, according to Mr. Arthur Lynch, the "Boer colonel" member of Parliament. This gentleman has an elaborate article on "How I Was Elected" in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), in which he pays Mr. John Redmond a handsome compliment, and in which he explains to French readers as many of the anomalies of his position as the space of two pages will permit.

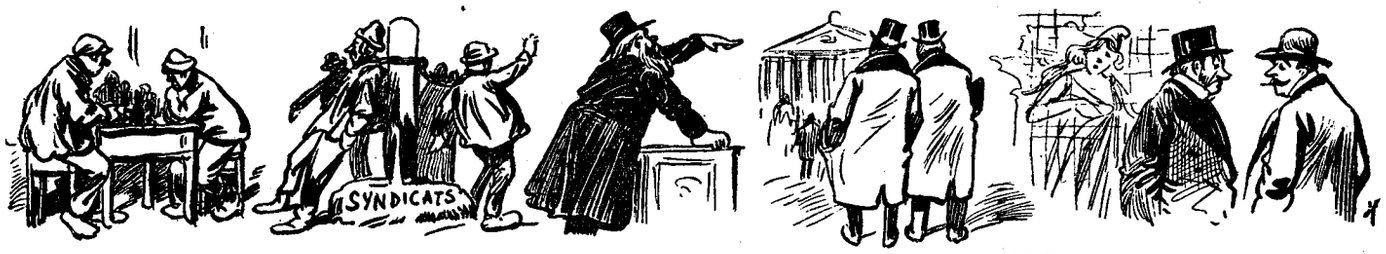
What the Spanish Bull-Fight Costs.—No less than 490 bull-fights were fought in Spain from March to November, according to the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York). That the number

I. Bounded on the north by parliamentary exigencies, on the south by universal suffrage—

II. On the west by a grinding John Bull, on the east by a neighbor with whom we have an account to settle—

III. The pleasant land of Utopia is watered by its budget, swept by winds of political passion, and supplied with forests of office-holders.

IV. Ever-glowing volcanoes rumble below the surface, spouting revolutionary lava everywhere.



V. Throughout the land sparkle "public houses" in which heavenly nectar is imbibed.

VI. Conspicuous, too, are monuments called syndicates, to which liberty is tied.

VII. The leading industries are politics and socialism. The number of persons who have made their fortunes by developing these commodities is great.

VIII. In spite of everything, it is a rich and flourishing country and might become the first in the world.

Very odd—seems to me, I live in that country.

Now you're talking!

THE LAND OF UTOPIA.—A STUDY OF THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

—From *Illustration* (Paris).

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was not greater, it says, is due not to any diminution in Spanish love for the sport, but to the fact that it is an expensive amusement:

"Some 3,000 bulls and more than 5,000 horses were killed in the ring this year. The value of these animals (chiefly the bulls, for the horses were old nags) exceeded $150,000. The Duke of Veragua, the only living descendant of Columbus, is the largest breeder of bulls for the ring. The chief bull-fighter, the espada or matador, receives about $400 for each tourney or corrida. When the pay of the assistants and other expenses are added, the cost of the national amusement is seen to amount to twelve million pesetas, or nearly $2,400,000, which just equals the total salary list of the Spanish school-teachers! The star matador, Antonio Fuentes, who appeared in 61 corridas this year, earns $50,000 annually—five times as much as a Cabinet minister."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DELAY OVER THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

"SO many false reports have been sent here from Copenhagen since the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies began that the newspapers now refuse to credit statements emanating from the Danish capital, however explicit they may be." Thus the London *Times* correspondent in New York; yet exactly two weeks later the Copenhagen correspondent of the same newspaper sent it the following:

"Telegrams received here to-day from New York state that the negotiations with reference to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States have reached a point which makes it almost certain that the sale of the islands is imminent."

Sheltered behind these contradictions and delays, in the opinion of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is a clique of private interests, a fact which was evident under a previous Danish ministry. The negotiations for the sale of the islands have evolved into a sort of "political sea-serpent," thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which thus comments:

"The matter has gone so far, at any rate, that a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill authorizing the Administration to make the purchase for a sum not exceeding $4,000,000. It is fair to infer that Mr. Gardner would not have brought in such a measure unless he knew that the two governments had arrived at an understanding."

The Danish newspapers have begun to oppose the sale, and most of them have resurrected a proclamation dating back to 1867, in which it is provided that the islands shall not be ceded without a vote of their inhabitants. Various Danish journals say that a referendum would prove unfavorable to the sale. Yet the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) actually announces that "an American delegate has arrived in Copenhagen to make formal propositions." Who he is and whence his authority comes does not appear, but this well-informed sheet remarks:

"The little Danish nation, formerly master of three northern kingdoms, sees the last shreds of its empire vanish, and feels a natural sadness. This sentiment is particularly poignant in that part of Schleswig which has been incorporated with Prussia. There all Danes by birth and instinct have cherished a hope for the peaceful revision of the treaty of Prague. They dreamed of a return of Schleswig (Holstein remaining German) to Jutland, in consideration of a cession of the Antilles to Germany, which greatly needs colonies. If it appears that the United States are disposed to take by force what they offer to purchase, that they are absolutely bent upon having the port of St. Croix, the best in that Antillean sea, that they oppose the Monroe Doctrine to the possible installation of the Germans in those regions; and if, on the other hand, Denmark can not afford the expense of unproductive or ill-governed colonies, then there is nothing for it but to learn the bitter lesson and yield to necessity."

In the islands themselves a protest against a sale has been made by the Don, a club in St. Thomas. The protest has gone to the King and to the Rigsdag. It says Germany is the commercial mainstay of the islands, and expresses the hope that that country "will, at the last moment, prevent the transaction," but fears otherwise "because the moment Denmark sells the islands against the wishes of the population, that moment will it recognize Germany's right to retain Schleswig."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Emancipation of Turkish Women.—The gradual emancipation of the Oriental woman, when they come into closer and constant contact with Western civilization, is gradually freeing them from the traditional limitations which have been their lot for ages, according to the *Moayod* (Cairo), which proceeds:

"Whether this emancipation will result in permanent good is more than doubtful. It is easily possible that, if once her limitations have been removed, the Turkish woman will eventually be willing to associate only with the European. It is for this reason that the recent irades of the Sultan, which aim at stopping this disintegrating process so apparent in Turkish social life, are to be warmly welcomed. The Sultan has forbidden any Moslem from having a Christian teacher in his house. These measures become necessary in order to prevent the Turkish woman from becoming a European. The change in this respect is apparent too from the fact that French, English, German, and other modern languages are taking the place of Arabian, Persian, and other Moslem tongues in the education of the higher classes and schools."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A VATICAN OPINION.—The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), in a sketch of "Christian Democracy," declares that the Papacy has always been the protector of the poor, and insists that liberalism will continue to diminish as a force in continental politics, "while the struggle between Christian and Socialist democracy will ever increase in bitterness."

WEANING ITALY FROM THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—France and Italy are now close friends, say the French newspapers. But that fact will not hinder a renewal of the Triple Alliance, according to the German press. Every important newspaper in Europe is printing editorials on the subject. It is generally admitted that Germany, Austria, and Italy will renew this famous "combine."

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The International Statistical Institute held a meeting at Budapest in October. Its aim is "to collect statistical data and make it useful." The *Économiste Français* (Paris) commends this aim, and notes that already the institute has made valuable compilations of figures on the following general subjects: immigration and emigration; railroads and methods of electric communication, fires, official salaries, national wealth, funded debts, forests, public education.

WOULD RUSSIA BRIBE OUR PRESS?—The friendly tone toward Russia, now so manifest in the English periodical and daily press, and manifest, too—tho in a less degree—in American papers, arouses suspicion in the *Dziennik Narodowy* (Chicago). This Polish daily declares that the Czar's Government is buying up the British press. To employ its own phrase, "rubles have been scattered from St. Petersburg and molders of public opinion have been procured in London." There is added the implication that Russian gold will next attempt the seduction of the newspapers of the United States, if, indeed, the attempt has not been made already.

LANGUAGE WAR.—In Schleswig's Danish districts the language of the courts is German. The Danish tongue is gradually being driven from the churches also. Things are not quite so bad in Finland, where the native language is heard in courts and churches. Thus the *Tilskueren* (Copenhagen), which undertakes to show that the Danes have more to complain of than even the Finns. The struggle for the preservation of the national languages in both countries, according to this paper, has caused the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig and the importation of Russian peddlers into Finland. "The Russians are working to get an opening into Finland—the Prussians, to drive from Schleswig all that is Danish."

WILL LIBERIA "GO UP"?—The negro republic founded under American auspices in Africa is on the verge of collapse, according to the German press. "It is only a question of time," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "when this rich expanse of coast between Robertsport and the Cavally, with its invaluable interior territory, will be annexed by one of the great continental Powers. It is true that the United States, which has taken this negro republic under its protection, may have a word to say. That the ups and downs of the little state are carefully noted in the White House at Washington is manifest from the negotiations which the Union is conducting with the Liberian Government for a coaling-station. But this is the utmost that Uncle Sam is likely to get out of the country, for its interest are with other nations. Two-thirds of Liberia's exports find a market through German firms."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

TWIN HUMORISTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

MR. DOOLEY'S OPINIONS. By F. P. Dunne. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 212 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

FORTY MODERN FABLES. By George Ade. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 303 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

THE forcing-bed of American journalism has produced a crowded crop of writers of such luxuriant wit that preeminence in humor must hereafter form a principal element in arranging the precedence of our authors. Never had natural selection a fuller field for her weeding-out process. It takes a "fit man" to survive. Most of the humorists who sprang into prominence suddenly have died as quickly, "because they had no depth of earth." Many wrote on, tolerated because of their former fame. They were "better dead."

F. P. DUNNE.

Finley Peter Dunne and George Ade are unquestionably the greatest of the later crop of American humorists. They have received their training in the same school, for both are Chicago newspaper men. Each has been warned by the critics, who have pointed to the ending made by Artemus Ward and Bill Nye, with the injunction "Respice!" The fate of the creator of the immortal "Showman," who died at the zenith of his fame, has been wished for them in all kindness, rather than the fate of the editor of *The Boomerang*, whose wit grew labored as his life began to wane under the killing contract to supply humor to the American nation by the column in weekly instalments.

Yet Dunne and Ade still flourish. Their humor is equal to every emergency; it expands, like the Constitution, *ex proprio vigore*. And the reason is, that it has "depth of earth."

The roots of Dooley's philosophy sink through the paving of the "Ar-rchey Road" deep into the continental soil beneath. A son of the city as Mr. Dunne is, seeing only the public side of life as it is presented through the newspapers, he is thoroughly American in his shrewd wit and simple yet profound wisdom. Every discussion ends with a homely epigram which is worthy of Lincoln. We quote a few from the present collection:

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "that if th' Christyan Scientists had some science an' th' doctors more Christyanity, it wudden't make anny diff'rence which ye called in—if ye had a good nurse."

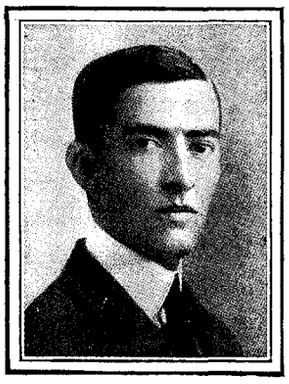
"No matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' supreme coort follows th' iliction returns."

"I shud think Schley'd thry an' prove an allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested pleasantly.

"He can't," said Mr. Dooley, "His frind Sampson's got that."

"Ye can lade a man up to th' university, but ye can't make him think."

Mr. Ade's more umbrageous if less aspiring humor derives its sap from a less stubborn soil. Its ground has been mellowed by the generations of humorists who have worked it over and over again with a rotation of various and generous crops. It is provincial life and manners as opposed to metropolitan. His field is the country town where live the good folk of budding social aspirations who ape the customs of the city.



GEORGE ADE.

Great American humorists before him, "Max Adeler" and the "Danbury News Man" and H. C. Bunner, have "chronicled the small beer" of village life and decanted it to us without a tang of unkindliness. But Ade's tap has the wholesome bitterness of satire in every drop. He is as stanchly true to the Democratic ideal as Dunne, and flummery and flunkeyism are punctured by his pen as effectively as imperialism and plutocracy are hammered by Dooley's bungstarter.

He has the same intellectual power of epigram, with the added artistic element of phrase-making. What cartoonist could draw a more vivid sketch in fewer lines than this? "Aunt Em . . . was two kinds of a Widow, Grass and Sod. She had buried one Husband and came out in Black. She had tied a Can to No. 2, and came out in Bright Colors." What could be an apter pun than "he had heard that one is permitted a certain Latitude with Widows, and he went in for the whole 180 Degrees"? And as for insight into human nature, certainly the contrast between the realities and idealities of life was never more tersely epitomized than in the account of "The Girl Who Could Compromise in a Pinch":

"'The Man who wins my cardiacal Regard must be Tall and Dark, with Raven hair tossed back from a Brow of Alabaster Whiteness,' she said as she reached for another Olive. 'He must be Brave, yet Gentle. I would have him a Chesterfield as to manners, and as bright as Winston Churchill. In Thought and Speech he must be pure and unsullied. Withal, he is to be Strong and Manly. He who would hold down my Rocking Chair must be a Chivalrous Gentleman, and don't you forget it.'

"That evening a Red-Headed Boy, wearing striped Flannels and smoking a Bulldog Pipe, came to the Front Gate and Whistled. She upset four Flower Pots in getting to him."

A NEW INCARNATION OF AN OLD PLOT.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH. By Alice Caldwell Hegan. Cloth, 12mo, 153 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

THERE are several things in the literary line that we do better than our ancestors. If there are not many giants walking up and down the land of books, there are a great many writers of mediocre ability who have mastered a great deal of the writer's craft that their peers of the thirties knew nothing about. Take the tract-like story as an example, the story that shows how cheerful one can be in adversity and what a beautiful sight such cheerfulness is, and how if a sweet young lady would only bring Christmas baskets to such a poor but brave person, she would undoubtedly find her young man there also "taking an interest"; then they could become reconciled—for, of course, they had quarreled so the story could have a plot. This neat but simple plot was a favorite in the thirties. That it endures in popular favor until today shows what a really good plot it must be, and how near the human heart.

ALICE CALDWELL HEGAN.

Its latest incarnation is in Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch. But how the art of telling this artless tale has improved as the years have gone by! All the old incidents are there, the providential basket that arrives on Christmas when the family are sure they are never going to have anything to eat any more; and poor brave little Jimmie dies (how many brave little Johnnies and Jimmies have been so sacrificed to make a Christmas holiday book!). But if the incidents and plots are timeworn, they are told in the informal, modern way. There is no preaching as in the old story, no one unites in prayer, and Mrs. Wiggs is a much more human person, even with her superhuman cheerfulness, as unfailing as that of Mimi Pinson, than any of her predecessors. Then she has a philosophy and utters pieces of wisdom in a very droll way. And the sweet young lady does not patronize Mrs. Wiggs, at least she does not mean to; and, altogether, a great deal of sunshine and air has been let in on this old plot.

LOVE AND VENETIAN GLASS.

MARIETTA: A MAID OF VENICE. By F. Marion Crawford. Cloth, 5¼ x 7⅞ in., 457 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

WHEN one recalls that Marion Crawford's latest novel is the thirty-first that his steadfast pen has set forth, no small praise is his on the ground of industry alone. But as a matter of fact one may almost as surely count on a novel of his being either good or very good, as on his turning out two a year.

"Marietta" may be put with the better ones. It is primarily a love story, with the plot not at all complicated, but with plenty of stirring incidents and fine character drawing, and of unflagging interest throughout. He has chosen the latter part of the fifteenth century as the period, and selects his principal actors and the *mise en scène* from the noble gild of glass-workers of Murano, across from Venice.

In a note at the end of the novel, Mr. Crawford acquaints those not as familiar with Italian history as himself that Zorzi Ballarin and Marietta Beroviero were actual persons; but that he has permitted himself an author's privilege in modifying dates and facts, "in writing a story which does not pretend to be historical." No one can demur at his making Zorzi's faithful guardianship of the iron box which contained the priceless secrets of Paolo Godi, and his chivalrous loyalty to Marietta and her father, Angelo Beroviero, such an effective means for his

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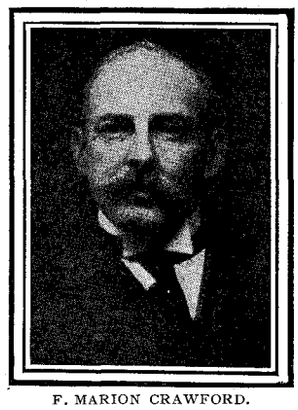
advancement instead of sticking to the legend that Zorzi stole the box and blackmailed the father into giving him Marietta for wife.

Zorzi is really the character who should have given his name to the story rather than the comely Marietta. The author makes the poor Dalmatian who is Angelo Beroviero's favorite assistant in the laboratory of the glass-works at Murano surpass his famous master in the exquisite art with which he blew and fashioned the molten mass into fantasies of form and hue almost as thin and light as the air. Zorzi also discovered the secret of the "pigeon-blood" red, by a strange accident, and could make white glass more delicate and more strong than that made by any one else. He is as lovable as he is fearless and high-principled, and the trials through which the alien passed endear him to the reader as they did to Marietta and her father.



F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Mr. Crawford has "crammed" on Venetian glass and its workers so that he secures the atmosphere of the furnaces and the technical points of the gentle art perfectly. The gild of glass-workers was held in the highest respect, and alliances between them and the patricians were not unfrequent. There was a law that none but a Venetian could practise *l'arte del vetro;* and this was the handicap under which Zorzi labored until, in the end, the Council of Ten before whom he was tried awarded him special patent as a worker with right to run his own furnace.

Marietta's father, who is a fine fellow despite his riches and a volcanic temper, has betrothed her to Jacopo Contarini, a patrician as dissolute as he is handsome. He has a mistress, a Georgian slave, who is secretly in love with a Hercules of a Greek pirate. One of the strong, if melodramatic, incidents of the story is the treatment Jacopo receives at this worthy's hands, when he is about to take from him Arisa and all the valuables in reach.

Mr. Crawford is better in creating characters than he is in philosophizing. But two animadversions he makes on feminine traits are astute enough to be quoted. This is one: "She sat up in bed at last, and threw the thick braid of hair behind her, as every woman does when her hair is down, if she means to assert self." The other is this: "If a man is seated, a woman who intends to get the better of him generally stands; but if he loses his temper and begins to walk about, she immediately seats herself and assumes an exasperating calmness of manner."

THE RELIGION OF CASTE.

ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY, OR THE LESSER MYSTERIES. By Annie Besant. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 384 pp. Price, $1.50 net. John Lane.

IT was with hesitancy that Dr. Lyman Abbott recently announced that he was "almost prepared" to "believe all the affirmations of all the creeds and to reject all the denials."

This is catholicity indeed; but the leading apostle of Theosophy, Mrs. Annie Besant, "goes him one better." She has an "affirmative intellect" of a very different sort from that meant by Charles Ferguson, in his book of this title. She not only believes all the affirmations of all religions, but accepts all the denials as well! She welcomes every paradox, and grasps both horns of each dilemma, for she has found an ever open way of escape. Her intellectual House of Refuge is the sanctuary of the Occult, and she can always take asylum therein when hard pressed by a logical contradiction.

ANNIE BESANT.

In "Esoteric Christianity" she meets the scholars of the order of Strauss and Renan, and accepts their position. Yes, there was an "historic Christ," of non-miraculous birth and powers no more supernatural than those belonging to every man of pure life and holy training. To scientists like Lang who connect religious history with "solar" and other myths, she admits the existence of a "mythic Christ," the god of many times and peoples, who "is always born at the winter solstice," "when the sign Virgo is rising," and so is said to be born of a virgin; and who lives "till the time comes for the crossing over, the crucifixion, the date varying with each year" (Easter being a movable event). Then to the philosophers she admits that there is a Mystic Christ, the "Logos" descending into matter, which he slowly "shapes toward high ends," and lifts "into manhood," and then "stretches himself on the cross of matter that he may pour forth from that cross all the powers of his surrendered life."

The reconciliation of all these and other seemingly contradictory admissions she declares to be one of the "higher mysteries" that are reserved for the few, and to them may be imparted by word of mouth alone. In the mean time, until we are taken up upon the "Mountain of Initiation," we must accept her statement that "everything will be revealed," even the inner meaning of Christ's plain assertion that "in secret he said nothing."

The purport of all this teaching is the introduction of the principle of aristocracy into our religion. Instead of the "religion of democracy" we are to have the religion of caste. Our churches are to be like secret orders with various and successive lodges. One phase of the Infinite is to be revealed at a time, and belief in this is to be cast aside when the initiate is ready for the next phase. Knowledge of the mystic power of sounds and postures appears to be the requisite for entering into the innermost of the holy circles. It seems to be the phonetics and gymnastics of prayer which there avail, rather than the "broken heart" and "contrite spirit." The reflection occurs to us that perhaps the "great Occultist" able to compose in any of the "ordinary languages of Europe" the "necessary succession of sounds," to "set up certain vibrations" in the "invisible worlds," was Lewis Carroll, a thorough student of "fourth dimensional" or "celestial" mathematics, but better known as the author of "Alice in Wonderland." His poem of the "Jabberwocky," beginning,

"'Twas brillig and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe,"

which was confessedly constructed on phonetic principles, may have occult power to move the "other worlds" to devotion, as it has moved this one to laughter.

It is not, however, just to the book to dismiss "Esoteric Christianity" with a gibe. It reveals sound scholarship and accurate scientific knowledge, whatever may be said of the conclusions which it draws therefrom, and it is written in a simple and charming literary style that is full of suggestion for every speaker or writer. It is especially worthy of consideration by those who will instinctively oppose its cast of thought, for it is the leading exposition of a phase of spiritual faith that in the form of Christian Science, as well as of Theosophy, is making marvelous inroads upon accepted religious doctrine.

Its author is peculiarly fitted for her office of "apostle of Theosophy to the Gentiles," which requires the holder to be "all things to all men." In times past she was the devout wife of an Episcopalian vicar; from him she was divorced, becoming a free thinker and a political radical of the Bradlaugh sort; then Socialism obtained her adherence, and she led to successful issue a great labor strike. In 1889 she became a pupil of Mme. Blavatsky, and since that time has become the leading expositor, through the press, of such doctrines of Theosophy as are permitted to be proclaimed to the public.

WESTERN BARBARISM AND EASTERN CIVILIZATION.

THE WAR OF THE CIVILIZATIONS. BEING THE RECORD OF A "FOREIGN DEVIL'S" EXPERIENCES WITH THE ALLIES IN CHINA. By George Lynch. Cloth, 8vo, 319 pp. Price, $1.75. Longmans, Green, & Co.

WE Westerners can never hope to understand the Oriental peoples. The points of contact between the Eastern and Western mind are few, the occasional gleams of half light that we get from one source or another often leaving us more confused than before, as dusk is more mystifying than complete darkness. What we can do, however, is to understand the position the West occupies in the East, what has been accomplished in the way of commerce and religious changes, and if results have been accomplished by fair means or foul.

GEORGE LYNCH.

One of the most luminous books that help to make clear these points is Mr. George Lynch's "The War of the Civilizations." It is a contrast and a comparison between the two great civilizations of the East and West,—a comparison that is hardly to the credit of the West; a contrast that shows up with rather humiliating clearness the weak sides of the much-vaunted Western progressiveness. Of course this has been done before. We have had the refinement of the Chinese and Japanese preached by many apostles of Eastern culture, but Mr. Lynch's viewpoint is a somewhat different one, and his book is, further, a summing up of the whole case of China *versus* Europe. But Mr. Lynch is attorney for the plaintiff as well as judge in this case, for he makes a strong and well-considered indictment against the European civilizations in their policy toward China. "The history of the intercourse between the West and the East is the history of vulgar aggressiveness punctuated by crime," might be taken as his text, and "China for the Chinese" as his moral. At times Mr. Lynch becomes a trifle rhetorical in pleading the cause of China. It takes genius to make the right use of impassioned eloquence. Still, any one who saw what the author of this book did on the march to Peking can be forgiven for allowing his indignation to get the better of him occasionally.

Mr. Lynch was witness to the final act of "vulgar aggressiveness punctuated with crime." Looked at purely as a descriptive piece of writing, "The War of the Civilizations" merits very high praise, for the account of the march of the Allies to Peking, the relief of the legations, and the subsequent happenings is so real, so full of color and movement, that the scenes are fairly alive. For the most part he has allowed facts to speak for themselves. He has described brilliantly what he himself saw: the country devastated in the track of the advancing Allies, every rule of civilized warfare broken by all the supposedly civilized nations of the world, and the rules of war as drawn up by The Hague Conference utterly disregarded, and upon this and the past conduct of England and the other Powers in their relations to China he has built his argument.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Helen Parker."—Charles Homer Steele. (The Henneberry Company.)

"The Spiritual Life."—George A. Coe. (Eaton & Mains, $1.00.)

"The New England Society Orations."—Collected and edited by Cephas Brainerd and Eveline W. Brainerd. (The Century Company.)

"Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."—Henry Thompson. (Frederick Warne & Co., $1.00.)

"Episodios, in Spanish and English."—R. Diez de la Cortina, editor and publisher.

"Narraciones, in Spanish and English."—R. Diez de la Cortina, editor and publisher.

"The Vest-Pocket Vegetable Book."—Charles G. Moore. (The Hotel Monthly.)

"'G' Company, or Every-day Life of the R. C. R."—Russell C. Hubly. (The Witness Printing House.)

"Neurological Technique."—Irving Hardestry. (The University of Chicago Press.)

"Red Eagle."—Edward S. Ellis. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"The Tourist, Outward and Homeward Bound."—Emanuel Furth. (Edward Stern & Co.)

"How to Make Money by Invention." (The American Inventor.)

"The House of Cæsar."—Seymour Van Santvoord. (Pafraets Book Company.)

"Journal of Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association." (University of Chicago Press.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Extracts from Rudyard Kipling's New Poem, "The Islanders."

(From the London *Times*, January 4.)

Fenced by your careful fathers, ringed by your leaden seas,
Long did ye wake in quiet, and long lie down at ease;
Till ye said of Strife:—"What is it?" Of the Sword:—"It is far from our ken";
Till ye made a sport of your shrunken hosts and a toy of your armed men.

* * * * *

Then were the Judgments loosened; then was your shame revealed,
At the hands of a little people, few but apt in the field.
Yet ye were saved by a remnant (and your land's long-suffering Star),
When your strong men cheered in their millions while your striplings went to war,
Sons of the sheltered city—unmade, unhandled, unmeet—
Ye pushed them raw to the battle as ye picked them raw from the street.
And what did ye look they should compass? War-craft learned in a breath?
Knowledge unto occasion at the first far view of Death?
So! And ye train your horses and the dogs ye feed and prize.
How are the beasts more worthy than the souls you sacrifice?
But ye said: "Their valor shall show them"; but ye said: "The end is close";
And ye sent them comfits and pictures to help them harry your foes.

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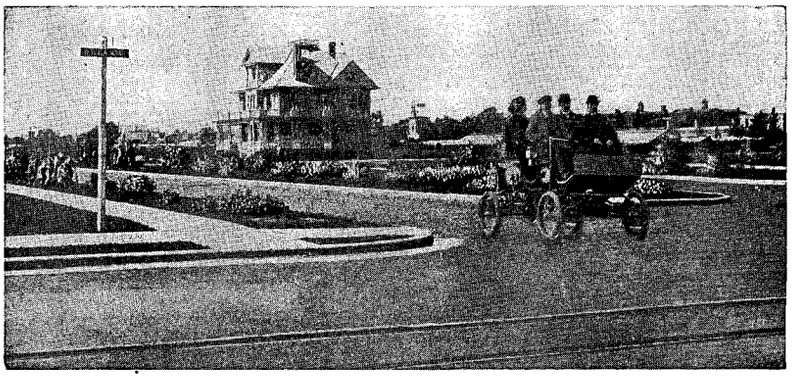
Illustrations: Lot on corner 146th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, $1,500, sold in spring of 1901 for $70,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. His grandfather sold it for $155 in 1853. Lot on 80th Street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1850 for $500, in 1901 brought a price that showed an increase of $500 every 60 days from 1850 to 1901. (Authority, Real Estate Editor New York Sun.)



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And ye vaunted your fathomless power and ye flaunted your iron pride
Ere—ye fawned on the Younger Nations for the men who could shoot and ride!
Then ye returned to your trinkets; then ye contented your souls
With the flanneled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafs at the goals.

* * * * *

Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on cycle set—
Life so long untroubled that ye who inherit forget
It was not made with the mountains; it is not one with the deep.
Men not Gods, devised it. Men, not Gods, must keep.

Men not children, servants, or kinsfolk called from afar,
But each man born in the island broke to the matter of war.

* * * * *

But ye say:—"It will mar our comfort." Ye say:—"It will minish our trade."
Do you wait for the spattered shrapnel ere ye learn how a gun is laid?
For the low red glare to southward when the raided coast-towns burn?
(Light ye shall have on that lesson, but little time to learn.)
Will ye pitch some white pavilion; and lustily even the odds
With nets and hoops and mallets, with racquets and bats and rods?
Will the rabbit war with your foemen—the red-deer horn them for hire?
The kept cock-pheasant keep you? He is master of many a shire.
Arid, aloof, incurious, unthinking, unthanking, gelt—
Will ye loose your schools to flout them till the browbeat columns melt?
Will ye pray them or preach them or print them or ballot them back from your shore?
Will your workmen issue a mandate to bid them strike no more?

* * * * *

No doubt but ye are the people—absolute, strong, and wise;
Whatever your heart has desired ye have not withheld from your eyes.
On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin and the saving lies!

PERSONALS.

Chevalier and the New York Reporters.—When the "camera fiend" and the American newspaper reporter are conjoined in one individual, the combination is irresistible, as Albert Chevalier, the music-hall singer of "coster songs," found upon his visit to New York in 1896. He relates the incident in his reminiscences. "Before I Forget"—just published in London:

"On the night of my arrival, for reasons already given, I was tired out. I tumbled into bed and slept like a top. My sitting-, bed-, and bath-room were on the same floor. The following morning, when I was in my bath, I heard somebody apparently moving the furniture about in the sitting-room. I put my head out of the bath-room door, and, to my amazement, saw two gentlemen busily engaged in screwing together a photographic camera-stand. I was too staggered to say any-

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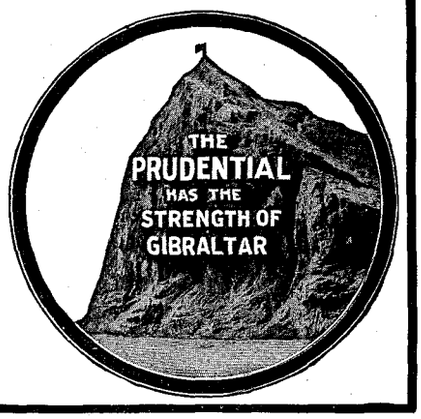

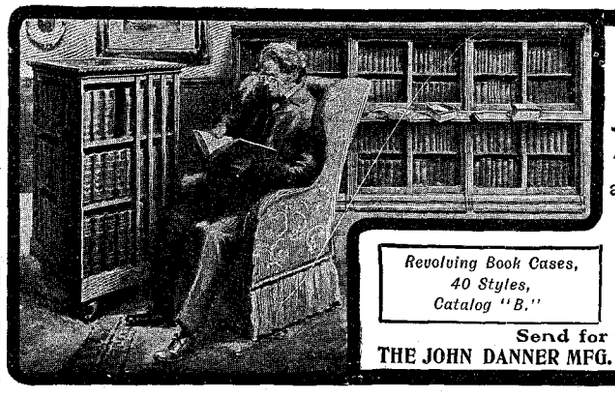

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thing, but they courteously put me at my ease by informing me that they represented the New York —— (a newspaper). They were deputed to call with the object of obtaining three photographs of me depicting the following emotions: Surprise, Joy, and Disgust. I told them I should have difficulty in supplying the middle one, but the other two I had on hand. 'You are too good,' was the answer. 'Don't hurry—continue your ablutions. We'll wait till you're dry.' The photos were taken, and in due course published. I had a frantic struggle about the second, but they declined to go until I placed my 'joy' on record."

An amusing incident of how he was forced to work his muse under most uninspiring conditions, also in New York, is told as follows:

"I turned into bed about 4 A.M. It seemed to me that I had only just gone off to sleep when a knock at the door woke me up. Some one was ushered into the sitting-room, and a card was brought to me. Needless to say it belonged to a press representative. I dressed hurriedly wondering what business could possibly necessitate such an early call. My visitor represented the New York *Journal*. He apologized profusely for disturbing me, 'but,' said he, 'it is quite unavoidable, as we want to publish a song specially written by you for next Sunday's issue.' I told him that I would look through my papers for something suitable, and if I could find it I would send it on immediately. Holding out my hand I wished him 'Good-morning.' He took my hand, and did not let go until he had me understand that he must have the song before leaving. 'How about music? said I. 'Oh! that'll be all right! Don't you worry about that! I took the liberty of looking Mr. West up before coming to see you. He'll be here in a few minutes. If you will just knock off a couple of verses and a chorus, he can get to work on it when he arrives.' . . . .

"I tried to temporize, but he would have none of it. What he wanted was a song, and a song he meant to have! At this moment West entered the room, rubbing his eyes. 'Have you done it?' he inquired, yawning. 'Done it!' said I, 'I haven't the ghost of an idea what to write about.' 'Hand it over as soon as possible,' said West, throwing himself into an easy-chair. 'I can't keep my eyes open. I'll have forty winks. Wake me up when you've dashed it off!" A loud snore informed me that I had wasted a look of bitter reproach. 'What sort of a song do you want?' I inquired in desperation. 'Just whatever you care to write. You won't mind if I smoke? You're very kind. I'll wait for the inspiration!' . . . I thought to tire him out but he wasn't built that way. I deliberately sat down and wrote one verse and a chorus. They were very bad, but he said that didn't matter. He wanted another verse. Then I struck. I was too ashamed of what I had done to prolong the torture by so much as even one additional line, and I told him so. Seeing that he was not likely to get any more out of me, he woke West up, and 'encouraged' him to compose a melody. West dived into his inexhaustible tune fund, and within an hour the 'work' was finished. The following Sunday this atrocious composition (I allude to my share) occupied the whole front page of the New York *Journal*.

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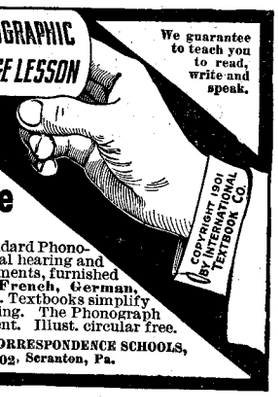

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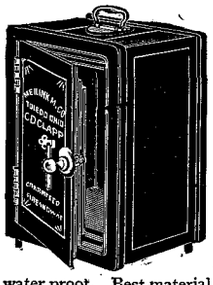

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THE DOG: "Well, he isn't getting them! He won't object to a consolation prize!"—*Puck.*

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"He showed me the door."

"And what did you say?"

"I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Limitations of Genius.—The man who wrote "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," had the satisfaction of seeing the little star follow his instructions.—*The New York Sun.*

Similar happiness was vouchsafed the author of "Roll on, thou dark and deep blue ocean, roll!"—*The Boston Globe.*

Nor must the equally delighted gentleman who cordially said, "Blow, blow, thou winter wind!" be forgotten.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

But, alas for the person who wrote "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your fight!" Time didn't do it.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

Putting it Plainly.—He was a stranger cycling through the highly intellectual city of Oxford. You could tell it from the cautious manner with which he picked his way down the principal street.

It was evening. A gentleman approached the cyclist.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its function."

"Sir?"

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really, but I don't quite——"

"The effulgence of your radiator has evanesced."

"My dear fellow, I——"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandescer have been discontinued."

Just then an unsophisticated little newsboy shouted across the way:

"Hey, mister, yer lamp is out!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Had His Suspicions.—Tim Murphy had run up a small bill at the village shop. He went to pay it, and wanted a receipt.

"Oh, we never give receipts for these small amounts," grumbled the proprietor. "See, I will cross your account off the book," and he drew a pencil diagonally across it. "There is your receipt," he added.

"Do ye mane that that settles it?" asked Pat.

"Certainly."

"And ye'll niver be asking for it again?"

"We'll never ask you for it again," said the other decidedly.

"Faith, thin," said Pat, "and I'll be after kapin' me money in me pocket, for I haven't paid it yet."

"Oh, well," was the angry retort, "I can rub that out."

"Faith, and I thought as much," said Pat slily.

The proprietor of that establishment now issues a receipt for the smallest amount.—*Tit-Bits.*

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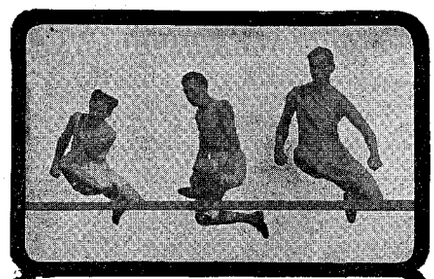

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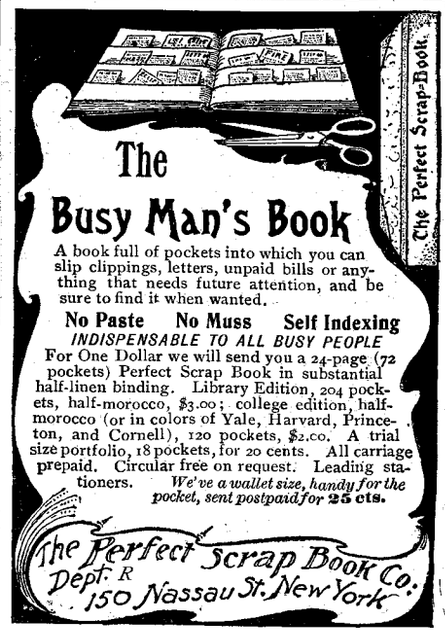

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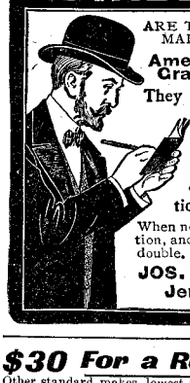

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 6.—It is reported from Curacao that General Riera, with men, arms, and ammunition, has landed on the Venezuelan coast.

January 8.—President Santos Zelaya has been reelected President of Nicaragua for a term of four years.

January 9.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in Paraguay.

January 12.—The presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador go to Corinto, Nicaragua, to attend the conference of Central American presidents, alleged to be for the preservation of peace.

General Alban, Colombian commander, seizes the South American Steamship Company's steamer *Lantaro*, which is to be equipped for an attack upon the fleet of the Colombian Liberals.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 6.—British troops near Bloemfontein kill eleven and capture thirty-five men of a Boer commando.

January 7.—Lord Kitchener reports that a sharp fight occurred at Amersfoort, in which the British suffered severely.

January 9.—The British War Office issues a call for volunteers to replace troops in South Africa.

January 12.—The Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg issues a report showing that the output of the mines for December was 52,897 ounces of fine gold, against 39,075 ounces for November.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 6.—T. Schwartz, the expert German naval constructor who visited the United States, speaks highly of the methods employed in American shipyards, and points out their advantages over similar industries in Europe.

January 7.—The Emperor and Empress-Dowager reenter Peking.

The foreign trade of the United Kingdom shows a decrease of imports and exports for 1901.

A fight occurs between American sailors of the United States gunboat *Vicksburg*, and the Russian soldiery at New-Chwang, China, and one Russian soldier is wounded.

January 8.—Sir Thomas Holdick, one of the members of the tribunal to determine the Argentine-Chilian dispute, is ordered to South America.

January 9.—The German budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 70,000,000 marks.

January 10.—In the Reichstag a Radical Anti-Semite Deputy makes a violent attack on Secretary Chamberlain and the British army, for which he is rebuked by Count von Bülow.

January 11.—Prince Henry, it is announced, will be present at the naming of the German Emperor's new yacht by Miss Roosevelt.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 7.—*House:* The debate on the Nicaragua Canal is opened by Congressman Hepburn.

January 8.—*Senate:* Senator Gallinger makes a statement showing that a policy of economy will be followed in granting private pensions.

House: Debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill develops a strong sentiment in favor of considering the Panama Company's offer.

January 9.—*Senate:* The nominations of Leslie M. Shaw and Henry C. Payne to be Secretary of Treasury and Postmaster-General are confirmed.

House: The Nicaragua Canal bill is passed by

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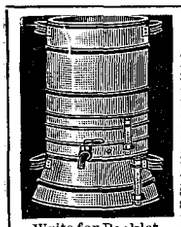
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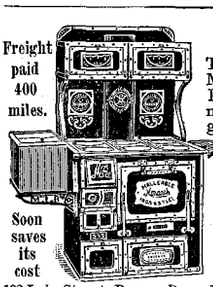
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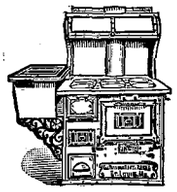
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a vote of 308 to 2, all amendments being rejected.

January 10.—*House:* A bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. McKinley is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 6.—The President accepts the resignations of Secretary Gage and Postmaster-General Smith.

January 8.—President Roosevelt grants Admiral Schley's request, and will consider an appeal from the verdict of the court of inquiry.

The population of the United States, including all outlying possessions, is reported to have been 84,233,069 in the census year 1900.

January 8.—Two cars of a New Haven accommodation train are wrecked in the Park Avenue tunnel, New York City; seventeen persons are killed and thirty-five wounded.

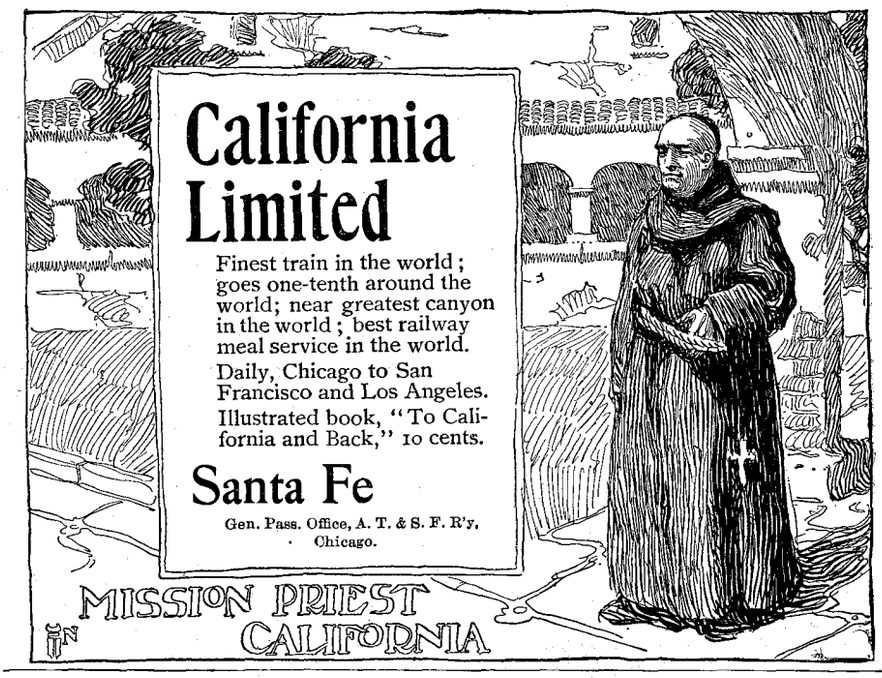
January 9.—The statement of the treasurer of Harvard University shows that the University ran behind $321,579 for the year ending July 31, 1901.

January 10.—Secretary Gage, at the request of Governor Shaw, will remain in the Treasury Department until February 1.

January 11.—M. Lampré, secretary of the Panama Canal company testifies before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals that the offer of his company to the Government was made in good faith.

Memorial services for President McKinley are to be held by Congress on February 27.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall executive committee in New York City, Richard Croker retires as chairman of the finance committee, and is succeeded by Lewis Nixon.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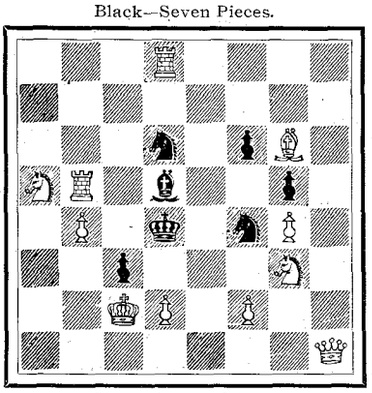
Problem 630.

By N. MARACHE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

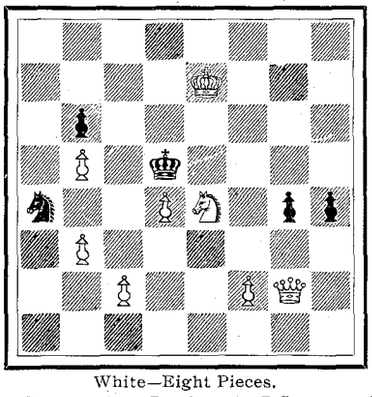
3 R 4; 8; 3 s 1 p B 1; S R 1 b 2 p 1; 1 P 1 k 1 s P 1; 2 p 3 S 1; 2 K P 1 P 2; 7 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 631.

By O. NEMO.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 4 K 3; 1 p 6; 1 P 1 k 4; s 2 P S 1 p p; 1 P 6; 2 P 2 P Q 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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Key-move, Kt—Q 5.

No. 622.

1. Q—Q Kt 8 / K x Kt (Q 5) 2. Q—Q 6 ch / K—K 5 3. Kt—Kt 3, mate

1. ..... / K—B 5 2. Q—B 6, mate

1. ..... / K x Kt (B 5) 2. Kt—K 7 ch / K—Kt 5 3. Q x P, mate

1. ..... / P x Kt (Q 5) 2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K—Q 5 3. Q x P, mate

1. ..... / P x Kt (B 5) 2. Kt—B 6 ch / K x Kt 3. Q—K 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; A. M. Hughlett, V.P., Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; F. W. Loose, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Wins Command by Chess-Playing.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, who brought the *Oregon* safely at high rate of speed half-way round the globe in time to join in the sea fight off Santiago, and who has now been made commander of the Naval Asylum near Philadelphia, is one of the most skilful Chess-players in the United States. Before his selection to command the *Oregon* he was in charge of the gunboat *Bennington*, which was frequently stationed in San Francisco Bay. His favorite rendezvous on shore was the social room of the Mercantile Library Club of the California metropolis. Numbers of adroit Chess-players congregated there, but no matter how adept, they all went down in defeat before Captain Clark. When engaged in a game he played with great intensity. Perspiration bathed him, and invitations to refreshment were unheeded. There was no money at stake, but the Captain played as if struggling for a fortune.

This trait of doing thoroughly whatever he set out to accomplish was considerably talked about, and finally the flattering gossip reached the Navy

Vanderbilt's Way.

Cornelius Vanderbilt lectured the other night at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Construction of Steam Boilers." It is significant that this young millionaire should have prepared himself by a thorough technical education for the responsibilities to which he will in time be called as head of the great Vanderbilt system of railways.

For young men who desire this technical training, but have neither the time nor the means to obtain it at one of the great scientific schools, the American School of Correspondence provides thorough courses, to be followed at home, in Mechanical, Electrical, Locomotive, Stationary, Marine and Textile Engineering, Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Mechanical Drawing.

Just now the Trustees of the School are preparing to award the 1902 series of Free Scholarships to a limited number of young men. Write to the American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass., for their handbook giving full particulars.

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This little book was written by a clergyman who has overcome the problem which is indicated by the title. He is pastor of a church in Brooklyn which seats over 2,000 people. Late comers are confronted with a sign which reads: "No Admission After Beginning of Service."

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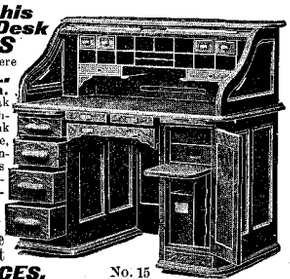

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Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach fails to

properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ causing pressure on the heart and lungs causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely know and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Department, and when it became necessary to select a man for the critical work of doubling a continent in time of war, the officer who was known to engage in even a social game as if his life depended on the outcome was strongly recommended.

There was a discussion over the question in Secretary Long's office and afterward in the Bureau of Navigation. Various incidents in Captain Clark's career were cited to demonstrate his fitness for such an undertaking.

"But has he the stick-to-it-iveness to take him clear through?" was asked by one officer.

"Did you ever see him play Chess?" rejoined another.

No one else present had seen him in a game, and they asked, moreover, what that had to do with the case.

"Everything," was the Clark man's reply. "Strategy as learned on the Chess-board is not a bad training as a preliminary to naval tactics," and then he told of Captain Clark's intense and determined application when engaged in a game. "If any man," he added, "can pilot that battle-ship safely through the Pacific and bring it promptly into action in Atlantic waters, it's Clark."

Officials in the Navy Department seemed to be impressed. A few hours later orders were sent Captain Clark to command the *Oregon* and to sail with her for Cuban waters.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A Choice Correspondence Game.

From Charousek's Manuscript Collection.

Bishop's Opening.

BARTSCH. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*	BARTSCH. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Q x Q	R x Q
2 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	19 K x R	Kt x P ch
3 P—Q 3	P—B 3	20 K—Q 2	Kt x R
4 Q—K 2	P—Q 4 (a)	21 B—R 4	B—B 5 ch
5 P x P	P x P	22 K—K 2	P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	23 B—Q sq	R—K sq ch
7 Q x P ch	K—Q 2 (b)	24 K—B 2	B—K 6 ch
8 B—K 3	B—Q 3	25 K—B sq	Kt—Q 4
9 Q—Kt 5	P—K R 3	26 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5
10 Q—R 4	K—B 2	27 P—R 5	P—Kt 6
11 Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5 (c)	28 Kt—R 3	B—B 4
12 P—K B 3 (d)	R—K sq	29 Kt—B 4	Kt—K 6 ch
13 Q—B 2	Q—K 2	30 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
14 K—Q 2	B—Q 2	31 P—B 4	Kt—B 7
15 P—Q R 3	P—Q 5	32 B—K 2	B—Q 5
16 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	33 Resigns	
17 B x B	Q x B ch		

Notes from The Westminster Gazette.

(a) This might be played in an off-hand game, but in a correspondence game, where the opponent has ample time, it might be considered risky.

(b) Black now threatens B—Kt 5 ch, and R—K sq, winning the Q. Now. White could settle this threat easily with 8 B x Kt ch, P x B; 9 B—B 4, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 K—B sq, R—K sq; 11 Q—B 5 ch, etc., with a Pawn ahead. It is dangerous, as our readers know, to give Charousek the least chance for an attack. White has given him the opportunity, and he avails himself of it vigorously.

(c) Cutting off the retreat of the Q, and threatening P—Kt 4.

(d) Giving Black a further chance of a quick development on the open King's file; but the attack could have been weakened and eventually repelled had White played 15 P—Q 4, Black's 15.., P—Q 5 being the key of the final attack. Of course, if White could eventually capture the Kt at R 8 the game would still be even, but Charousek saw, when launching into the final attack, that he could extricate the Knight, thus remaining a piece to the good.

Chess-Nuts.

THE late Ameer of Afghanistan was a skilful Chess-player.

ON Saturday night, December 21, Lasker gave an exhibition of blindfold play. There were sixteen games and eighteen players. The Champion won eleven, lost three, and drew two.

WE learn from the Glasgow *Weekly Herald* that the following players have already entered for the tournament at Monte Carlo: Lasker, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Janowski, Blackburne, Mason, Teichmann, Gunsberg, Marco, Mieses, V. Schloe, Walbrodt, Taubenhaus, Albin, Reggio, and Billecard.

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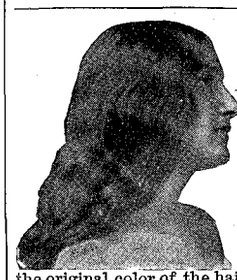

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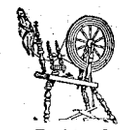

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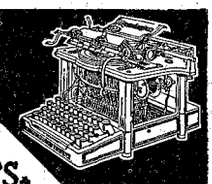

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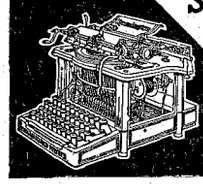

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